Chicago Daily Tribune.

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balances and stretchers were for a long time busy carrying off their wounded and dead. We took no prisoners, for they did not come near enough to give an opportunity.

RETURN OF THE TROOPS.

On Saturday night, rebel reinforcements having been constantly arriving, and we having nothing to gain, our forces were withdrawn and embarked on transports. They left for other posts, and a portion of them reached here Sunday night.

GEN. SCHIMMELFENNIG,

in accordance with orders from Gen. Foster, also withdrew his forces to Folly Island.

THE OBJECT OF THE EXPEDITION,

as is apparent, was to force the enemy, by movements along our front, to withdraw troops from Savannah and other points. By a skillful disposition of our forces this was effectually done, and in the fighting we effected treble the injury that was done us. In the reinforcements sent to Johns' Island were several full Georgia regiments and detachments of other troops.

OUR WHOLE LOSS

during the expedition, exclusive of the capture from the 152d Pennsylvania, in the attempt on Fort Johnson, will not exceed 150 in killed, wounded and missing, with a very small proportion of officers, and theirs must have been over 500.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

THE NEW YORK HERALD'S VERSION.

What Greeley Says.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

NIAGARA FALLS, July 21, 1864.

The crisis in the great events here has been reached. Now for its results elsewhere.

It appears that the negotiations to bring about correspondence between the rebel Commissioners and Mr. Lincoln has been going on for some time. Greeley came here with the sanction of Old Abe, and arranged the programme for their safe passage to Washington and back, for the purpose of an interview with the President to bring about a settlement of our national difficulties. Up to this point, none of the Cabinet officials knew anything about it; but the seizure of Greeley's dispatch announcing that the rebel Commissioners would go to Washington, kicked up such a muss that Mr. Seward and other members of the Cabinet ascertained what was going on.

Seward, Stanton and others immediately set themselves to work and upset all that Greeley had done and repudiated him. The result was that the base of operations was changed, and Seward, instead of Greeley, was the operator. Another communication was drawn up, under Seward, or Seward's auspices, addressed "To whom it may concern," and Major Hay, Lincoln's private Secretary, was deputized to bring it to Sanders, thus completely overshadowing Greeley. This message also went back on all old arrangements previously made between Lincoln and Greeley, and notified Sanders that they would only receive propositions upon the basis of absolute and complete abolishment of slavery and the abrogation of all State rights, and this to be done by the commanders of the rebel army; that all this must be done before he would enter into any negotiations with them or give them a hearing.

Greeley took this as an insult to him, and refused peremptorily to have anything to do with it, and Major Hay handed the communication to Sanders in person. This is the cause of Greeley's leaving so suddenly, and making the statement to Sanders that I sent in my morning dispatch.

Holcombe and Clay have been all day drawing up the reply. It was completed about six p. m., and immediately handed to the agent of the Associated Press by Colorado Jewett, to whom it was delivered as Greeley's aid-de-camp. They, as a matter of course, reject this proposition, and gave their reasons, showing that their generals have no power to accomplish that point. Major Hay, it seems, got uneasy waiting at the International Hotel for a reply to his communication, and about five p. m., sent a letter over to Holcombe, on the Canada side, stating that their delay was detaining him.

Greeley had no conversation as to the details of the settlement of the difficulties, as has been stated in other papers. He simply satisfied himself that these rebel commissioners spoke by authority; that they were willing to enter into negotiations for an amicable settlement; and on that took the necessary steps to bring about a personal interview between them and the President, where everything could be done officially, the only legitimate way.

Through Seward's interference his plans have been defeated, though once assented to by Lincoln, which leaves Greeley suspended between the Administration and the rebel commissioners, the latter still holding Greeley to his agreement, while Lincoln and Seward repudiate it.

As the matter now stands, it looks very much as though Greeley, Lincoln and Seward were all badly sold.

The whole affair simmers down to a bold move for the Chicago Convention. This may have been all that the rebel commissioners desire. If so, they have accomplished their object. In regard to the conditions of peace, although nothing of the kind has transpired in their consultations with Greeley, I can safely say that as far as these reputed representatives are willing to speak for the South, the rebel States will return to the Union upon the basis of State sovereignty, each State to manage its own social institutions; the restoration of personal rights; let bygones be bygones; where slavery is wiped out let it go. Or, in other words, they are ready to take the principles of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, applied to States as well as to Territories. Whether these gentlemen in this speak the sentiment of the Southern Confederacy I leave others to judge. They know as much in regard to that as can be gathered here.

Greeley is so convinced that an opportunity has offered itself to bring about an adjustment that would not be humiliating to either section, and stop the enormous sacrifice of life and treasure, that he left the impression here that he would no longer support the Administration. Look out for squalls in the *Tribune* office. The Seward men claim that they hold a majority of the stock of the *Tribune*, and that they can prevent Greeley using it against Lincoln. If this is true, it explains why Greeley talks one thing privately and another in the *Tribune*. He may under this pressure leave the concern.

Hay left for Washington this evening. Clay and Beverly Tucker have gone to St. Catharines Springs, Holcombe to Toronto. Thompson is at Montreal. There is therefore a general scattering of the notables. Sanders is all alone in his glory. One of the Fort Lafayette prisoners, who escaped and swam across the river to Staten Island, is stopping on the Canada side. He goes under the name of Greathouse.

GREELEY'S EDITORIAL.

The telegraphic stories concerning peace conferences at Niagara Falls have a slender foundation in fact, but most of the details are very wide of the truth. The editor of this paper has taken part in and been privy to no further or other negotiations than were fully authorized, and more than authorized; but these related solely to bringing the antagonists face to face in amicable rather than belligerent attitude, with a view to the initiation of an earnest effort for peace, to be prosecuted at Washington. The movement has had no immediate success.

Of course, all reports that the writer has been engaged in proposing, or receiving, or discussing, hypothetical terms or bases of peace, whether with accredited agents of the Richmond authorities or others, are utter mistakes. He has never had the slightest authorization to do anything of the sort; and he is quite aware of those provisions of law which relate to volunteer negotiators with public enemies. Those provisions he heartily approves, and is nowise inclined to violate.

More than this he does not as yet feel at liberty to state though he soon may be. All that he can now add in his general inference that the pacification of our country is neither so difficult nor so distant as seems to be generally supposed.

Important Notice from Secretary Fessenden.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Secretary Fessenden has just issued the following notice to holders of the three years 7-30 notes dated Aug. 19th, 1861:

Holders of the 7-30 notes dated Aug. 19th, 1861, are notified that they may be presented immediately in any amounts to be exchanged for 6 per cent bonds falling due after June 30, 1881.

The interest on the 7-30 notes will be settled up to date of maturity, Aug. 19th, and the 6 per cent bonds will bear full coupons from July 1st. The adjustment of interest will be made by deducting from the amount of interest found to be due on the 7-30 notes to Aug. 19th—the accrued interest on the 6 per cent bonds from July 1st to Aug. 19th. The balance will be transmitted by the Treasurer in coin or drafts issuing upon settlement. When notes are sent for settlement as above, they must be endorsed "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," and must be accompanied by a letter stating the kind of bonds, registered or coupons, and the denomination of the 6 per cent bonds wanted in exchange.

When registered bonds are ordered, parties should state at which of the following places they wish the interest paid: At New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Disastrous Fires.

TOLEDO, July 22.—A fire at Defiance, Ohio, last night, destroyed a woolen factory, a flouring mill, and an iron foundry. Loss from $75,000 to $100,000.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—The extensive army wagon factory at Kensington was totally destroyed by fire last night, including the lumber yard, covering three acres. The loss is estimated at $300,000, and the insurance is $40,000. The adjoining wagon factory of Wilson, Childs & Co., was saved by the exertion of the firemen. The supply of water from the Kensington water works was insufficient. The fire was attributed to incendiarism.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM GEORGIA—ATLANTA IN OUR POSSESSION.

Brilliant Union Victory—The Rebel General Hood Defeated and 4000 Prisoners Taken.

MAJOR GENERAL McPHERSON KILLED BEFORE ATLANTA.

GENERAL ROUSSEAU'S GREAT CAVALRY RAID—HE IS BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND ATLANTA.

THE RAILROADS FROM ATLANTA CUT IN ALL DIRECTIONS.

A NEW AND EXTENSIVE SCARE IN MARYLAND.

Details of Gen. A. J. Smith's Brilliant Victories.

Important Rebel News—Blue Times in Richmond.

A GUERILLA ATTACK UPON HENDERSON KY.

LATEST FROM MATTOON—THE COLES COUNTY RIOT A CANARD.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Atlanta Reported Ours—Details of Wednesday's Fight—A Brilliant Victory.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, July 23.—Major Norcross, local Paymaster at Chattanooga, telegraphs Major Allen, Chief Paymaster here, that Major General McPherson was killed to-day before Atlanta. Another correspondent says he was shot fatally through the lungs.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 23.

Gen. Hood's attack at Atlanta was concentrated against Newton's division, and Ward's, Geary's and Williams's divisions of Hooker's corps, and Johnson's division of Palmer's corps. The attack was very fierce and determined, but the battle ended with the repulse and complete defeat of the rebels at all points, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands and the entire field in our possession.

The loss in Newton's division was only one hundred, being protected by an excellent barricade made of rails. Hooker's corps at the time was making an advance, and therefore had an open field to fight with. The loss in his corps is 1,500.

Gen. Hooker estimates the number of rebel wounded lying in his front at the close of the engagement at 4,000. At the date of Gen. Sherman's dispatch, Gens. Thomas, McPherson and Schofield were within easy shelling distance of the center of Atlanta, on the north and east of the city.

A later official dispatch to-day says that Gen. Thomas reports that we hold Atlanta.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, July 23d.—Nashville reports, well authenticated, place the occupation of Atlanta by General Sherman beyond a doubt. No particulars received here.

Provost Marshal Goodwin received a telegram dated Atlanta, July 22, announcing its possession by our forces.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 23.—The *National Republican Extra* says the Government is in receipt of a dispatch to-day from the telegraph operator at Chattanooga, in the following words: "Atlanta is not ours yet. Our forces and strong opposition. It seems that we are in possession of part of the city, but the enemy holds the rest."

The *Republican Extra* also has the following concerning the battle before Atlanta on Wednesday last:

An official dispatch from Gen. Sherman states that after the battle of that day, Gen. Howard, commanding the 4th corps, sent word that he had buried 200 dead rebels in front of his lines, and a large number of wounded were captured on the field.

Gen. Hooker, commanding the 20th corps, in advancing his lines on Wednesday, met the enemy in open field, and a most desperate battle, lasting several hours, was the result. The enemy were thoroughly whipped and driven from the field.

After the battle, Gen. Hooker reported to Gen. Sherman as follows: "I have buried 400 dead rebels, and 4,000 wounded lay in my front.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Official details of Sherman's battle on Wednesday, are received.

Our troops gained a brilliant success.

Hood abandoned the field, leaving his dead and wounded.

Sherman took nearly 4,000 prisoners. Our loss was only 1,500.

WASHINGTON, July 23.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 20th contains the following telegrams:

"ATLANTA, July 18.—The army and the public were, this morning, surprised by the announcement of a change of commanders, General Johnston being relieved and General Hood receiving the command. The following is General Johnston's farewell address to the troops:

"HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE, July 17, 1864.

"In obedience to the orders of the War Department, I turn over to General Hood the command of the Army and Department of the Tennessee. I cannot leave this noble army without expressing my admiration of the high military qualities it has displayed so conspicuously—every soldierly virtue, endurance, tacit obedience to orders and brilliant courage. The enemy have never attacked but to be severely repulsed and punished. You, soldiers, have never argued but from your courage, and never counted your fears. No longer your leader, I will still watch your career and will rejoice in your victories. To one and all I offer assurance of my friendship and bid an affectionate farewell.

"J. E. JOHNSTON, General."

"Gen. Hood, on assuming command, issued the following address:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, July 18th, 1864.

"SOLDIERS—In obedience to the War Department, I assume command of this army and department. I feel the weight of the responsibility so suddenly and unexpectedly devolved upon me by this position, and shall bend all my energies and employ my skill to meet its requirements. I look with confidence to your patriotism to stand by me, and rely upon your prowess to wrest your country from the grasp of the invader, entitling yourselves to the proud distinction of being called the deliverers of an oppressed people. J. B. HOOD, General."

"ATLANTA, July 18—Telegraphic communication with Montgomery was suspended last night near Notasaulga. The interruption is supposed to have been caused by a portion of that part of the enemy who was reported at Talladega on Saturday.

"No train has arrived to-day from West Point. The main force of the enemy crossed the Chattahoochee between Isham's ford and Rosewell, and are slowly pushing forward. Cavalry skirmishing took place this morning at Buck head, six miles from this city."

The *Whig* learns from the Macon *Confederacy* that but little quartermaster's or commissary stores now remain at Atlanta, all having been removed to more secure points in the rear. The *Confederate* has every reason to hope that Sherman's rear will be cut off in the next ten days, and high officers in the army think that if Atlanta is held until that time shall have elapsed, the crisis will have passed and the city will not be given up unless the army is defeated in a great battle fought in its immediate front.

The *Whig* adds: "General Hood's appointment plainly indicates that Atlanta is to be defended at every hazard and to the last extremity. If there was to be any more retreating Gen. Johnston would have been retained, as in this particular line of military strategy he is acknowledged to be without a rival.

"Gen. Bragg reached Atlanta on the 13th, and on the same day it was rumored that Gen. Kirby Smith was in that city in citizen's dress."

Editorially the *Whig* says that Gen. Hood's promotion excites much surprise, and few are willing to believe the appointment permanent? Hood, as a division commander, is said to be eminently successful, but it is asked when and where has Hood displayed the capacity to command one of the largest armies in the Confederacy, and to conduct a campaign on which the salvation of the cause in a great measure depends. The *Whig* finds the secret of the appointment is that the fact of the success of the cause is subservient to the gratification of personal feeling, and that Hood alone of General Johnston's Lieutenants, has been, from the beginning, opposed to the retrograde movements from Dalton. The new policy having been adopted, it was perhaps proper to find a commander whose views accorded with that policy, hence Hardee was overslaughed.

The *Whig* concludes as follows: "We hold to the belief that the situation in Georgia does not demand rash experiments, but, on the contrary, calls for an officer of proved ability of the first order. Such an officer would not be hard to find near Petersburg, if a malignant jealousy, unparalleled outside the bottomless pit, could be quenched by the love of country. Another editorial in the *Whig* contains the following paragraph: Judged by the Confederate standard, the recent incursion into Maryland falls below the mark. There may be, and we believe there is, something unexplained; but men and booty, however considerable, cannot atone for a splendid opportunity lost or thrown away by —— thousand men. The Confederate standard must not be lowered.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The *Herald's* Nashville dispatch says: General Rousseau left Decatur, Ala., on the 10th, on a most important raid, with a force of 2,700 men, well mounted. 1,000 of the command are armed with Spencer's repeating rifles. The route to be taken is one that has never been followed heretofore during the war, though nearly identical with the trace pursued by General Jackson in the war against the Creek Indians. The first point of any importance on the route is Blountsville; the next Ashville; a few miles beyond Ashville is Coosa river; he is then to move rapidly upon Talladega and to the nearest bridge or ford over the Tallapoosa river. The route between these two streams is to be very rapidly pursued, and the bridges are to be completely destroyed. The passage of the Tallapoosa will in all probability be made at Tebapeke, and will bring the force into Dadeville. The mountain roads will carry it to the Montgomery and Atlanta Railroad at convenient points, when the work of destruction will begin. There are eight bridges on the railroad between Montgomery and Opelika. It is more than probable that a number of tunnels and bridges are to be found in the valley between Opelika and Westpoint. There are two bridges over the Big Hollow creek, and Osonappeh creek, near Columbus. On the other route there are three bridges over the Wetumpka creek and over Mill creek.

Returning, after the destruction of these roads, Rousseau is to move up the west side of the Chattahoochee, if opportunity offers, and join Sherman between Marietta and Chattahoochee river. If this route is threatened, Rousseau is to make straight for Pensacola, and take vessels for New Orleans, and thence to Nashville again.

By Richmond papers of the 20th we have the first reports of Rousseau's work.

A dispatch from Atlanta, 18th, says: Telegraphic communication with Montgomery was suspended last night, near Notasaulace. The interruption is supposed to have been caused by a portion of the enemy, who were reported to beat Talladega on Saturday. No train arrived to-day from West Point.

The *Herald* has a dispatch dated Nashville, 22d, saying: The success of Sherman's movement in cutting the eastern and southern communications with Atlanta, lead to the belief that the rebels have been foiled in their attempt to escape, and that their operations at that place have already been narrowed down to a siege. Two large cavalry forces some time since left the army at different points, and have doubtless ere this cut the Macon and Columbus road in such a manner that if the enemy succeeds in leaving the city to go away, it must be at a loss of much valuable property.

LOUISVILLE, July 23.—Yesterday's *Union* says: A telegram received from Gen. Sherman says the enemy attacked Gen. Thomas on Wednesday fiercely, and were handsomely repulsed and roughly handled. The *Union* adds: The two armies are now on level ground, and the fighting is now more nearly equal.

ATLANTA AND ITS VICINITY.

The country around Atlanta is now become of historic interest, and the following description of it will clear up many erroneous ideas respecting the localities heretofore unvisited by our advancing armies:

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

Pursuing the railroad south from the Etowah, the last range of hills are the Lost, Pine and Kenesaw Mountains. Below this begins an immense almost level surface, often thickly covered with forest, and with a soil of less fertility than further north; in fact, some portions of the surface in the vicinity of Atlanta are absolutely sterile. As we enter this plain, we soon reach the Chattahoochee River, a stream of considerable size, flowing in a south-westerly direction, and possessing, in a military point of view, few of the requisites of a strong defensive position. Seven miles south of the Chattahoochee, and at the termini of several railroads, is situated Atlanta.

DESCRIPTION OF ATLANTA.

This town, before the war, was important merely as a flourishing business and railroad center. It was the county town of Fulton county, Georgia. The inhabitants of the surrounding plantations come there for justice and for trade. Large quantities of cotton and grain found here either a market or shipment for the seaports. The people were active and industrious, and met with a merited growth in wealth.

There are three railroads which terminate at Atlanta—the Georgia road, connecting Atlanta with Augusta; the Macon and Western road to Macon, and the Western and Atlantic road to Chattanooga, Tenn. A few miles south of Atlanta branches the Lagrange Railroad, connecting Atlanta with West Point, on the Chattahoochee river, at the Alabama line, seventy-two miles distant. By means of these railroads Atlanta in former times was connected with all parts of the United States, and until recently was the greatest railroad point in the hands of the enemy.

The city was laid out in 1845, and has now become one of the most populous in Georgia. In 1860 its population consisted of about twelve thousand resident inhabitants, and since the war has increased to almost double that number, the surplus being made up of government officials and employes. The city contains several hotels, a court house and some fine blocks of buildings. Since the war it has become an extensive government depot and manufacturing centre. Here are located the principal shops of the railroads joining here; the most extensive rolling mill in the South, foundries and machine shops, pistol factory, shops for the manufacture of miscellaneous government articles and two laboratories.

THE GOVERNMENT WORKS AT ATLANTA.

Of these we will give some details. Many of the works are owned by private individuals, but for the past two years have been exclusively engaged in supplying the wants of the rebel government. They are in consequence generally included under the head of government works.

One mile below the passenger depot, and on the west side of the Georgia Railroad, is situated the Atlanta Rolling Mill. This is the most extensive establishment of the kind in the South. It was built in 1858, and owned in 1863 by Schofield & Markham. It was at one time purchased by the South Carolina Railroad Company for six hundred thousand dollars, exclusive of the negroes belonging to the mill, which sold for an additional sum of $75,000. The mill has employed one hundred white hands and a like number of negroes. This mill is the only one in the South with accommodations for rolling railroad iron. Of this work, however, it has done little, its full capacity being used in the rolling of gunboat plates; and so great has been the demand for iron for that purpose that all unused rails from the different roads of the South have been brought here to be turned into armor for gunboats. Even roads not part of a chain of communication between two important points have been torn up, and the iron appropriated to the purpose mentioned. This mill furnished the iron for the Merrimac, Arkansas, the boats in Mobile Bay, and in fact nearly all the iron boats that the rebel Government has ever built have received plates from these works. This fact alone rendered Atlanta a good point for destruction. But its usefulness to the South did not end here. From the rolling mill, following the railroad towards the depot, and but a short distance, is a foundry and machine shop for the manufacture of shot and shell exclusively. Further on, and on the same side of the railroad, is a pistol factory. This establishment is owned by Spiller & Burr, and was reconstructed in 1862. It is a large building, five stories high, and was formerly used as a grist mill. It was built by Richard Peters, of Atlanta. The machinery used for the purpose of manufacturing pistols was removed from Holly Springs shortly before its capture by our forces. This work has given employment to nearly three hundred hands.

On the other side of the railroad, near the pistol factory, is a government arsenal. This has been built since the war, and has been in vigorous operation ever since, repairing and making arms, building gun carriages, and also has a machine for rolling out sheet copper, for caps. This establishment employed about two hundred hands.

A short distance further up the railroad, on the west side, are the machine shops, round-house, &c., of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company. These works are very extensive, and have done the repairing of engines and cars of the Macon road.

Near the depot, on one of the main streets of the town, is the military storehouse. Here a large stock of small articles used by the government was stored, and issued as ordered by the proper authorities.

Three miles east of the city is the Government laboratory. Here were manufactured percussion caps, fulminating powder, fuses, alcohol, chemicals, &c. In this establishment a large number of both sexes and all ages and colors were employed. North of the depot are the machine shops and round house of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and opposite is the Naval Laboratory. Higher up and on the west side of the railroad are Windship's foundry and machine shops. This establishment has filled some of the largest government contracts, and kept in constant employment a large number of hands. On the other side of the railroad are several shops of different kinds, all recently engaged in the manufacture of supplies for the rebel Government.

There are, besides the works enumerated, a large number of pork packing and oil establishments, also a button factory. Many of the buildings in the town were used by the rebels for different purposes, such as clothing, shoe, artillery harness, &c., manufactories.

THE OFFICER IN CHARGE.

Major M. H. Wright, of Nashville, Tenn., has for some time been in charge of the works at Atlanta, assisted by a number of subordinate officers, who exercised an authority and severity over the employes of the shops which can only be found in men unaccustomed to the control of others.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The railroad shops of which we have spoken are not inferior to any in the South. The occupation of the roads north and west of Atlanta drove an immense number of locomotives and cars to that point, and there were recently thousands of them collected there.

After the surrender of New Orleans, there was stowed away, it is said, in Atlanta, as much specie as three locomotives could draw.

There was a great quantity of unemployed machinery in Atlanta, taken there at different times, upon the evacuation of different towns and cities.

FROM MATTOON.

The Coles County Riot a Canard—Copperhead Meeting—Political Aspects.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MATTOON, Saturday, July 23, 1864.

The rumors of an impending riot in Coles county, with which, on Friday the mouths of many in Chicago were filled, are said by well informed persons here to have no foundation in fact. The theft of the cannon owned by the military company of Mattoon is said by some to have been a piece of pleasantry on the part of the Union men here to prevent it from falling into the hands of the Copperheads. Others say that the Copperheads have spirited it away, thinking it valuable in case of a rising. Prominent citizens say there is no immediate danger of an outbreak in this vicinity, although they admit that the secession element is rampant, and that the Copperheads are determined that no men shall be raised under the late call for five hundred thousand men.

To-day Congressmen Eden, who a day or two since was nominated at Tolona, addressed his constituents at Shelbyville.

On Wednesday next, the Copperheads will hold a grand Convention at Charleston, Coles county, at which delegations from all the counties in the District will be present. Eden is expected to address it. This man Eden will be remembered as one of the inciters of the Coles County riot.

The Copperheads of Edgar, Sullivan, Moultrie and Coles are active and desirous of bringing on a conflict with the constituted authorities. It may occur at any moment.

The accident to the Paymaster's car on the Alton and Terre Haute Railroad, occurred near Tolona. There was no attempt at robbery.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Interesting Details of Gen. Smith's Expedition—Rebel News—Important Treasury Order.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Saturday, July 23.

By the steamer C. E. Hillman, which reached this port at a late hour last night, we have Memphis dates of the 21st. From a cavalry officer who was actively engaged, I learn the following additional particulars of the late fight of Gen. A. J. Smith with Forrest. I send it for the reason that previous accounts have been remarkably devoid of dates and localities, which this report gives.

The expedition comprising two divisions of infantry, one brigade of negro troops, and one division of cavalry, commanded respectively by Gen. Mower, Col. Moore, Col. Benton, and Gen. Grierson, all under command of Gen. Smith, left LaGrange on the 5th inst., proceeding southeast, towards Ripley, and on the 7th the advance cavalry, under Col. Hyams, arrived seven miles north of that place, which resulted in the falling back of the rebels three and a half miles, with a loss of seven or eight men killed and wounded, our loss being none.

There they took a strong position on a high bluff, from which they were dislodged, and after an hour's fight by the 2d Iowa cavalry, who charged on the double quick up the hill, killing five or six, and occupying the position vacated by the rebels, the cavalry encamped on the ground and waited for the infantry to come up, and on the morning of the 8th the whole army entered Ripley. It then moved toward New Albany, the cavalry on the left. The 3d Iowa cavalry was sent ahead on a reconnoissance towards the Tallahatchie River, where they met a large force of the enemy occupying a strong position on Kelly's Ford. A slight skirmish occurred, resulting in routing the rebels with the loss of three men on our side, when the regiment returned to the main force.

On the morning of the 9th, the entire expedition crossed the Tallahatchie, encamping on the south side that night. On the 10th, they marched toward Pontotoc, the infantry by the main road, and the cavalry by another road three or four miles to the left. Still further to the left was a battalion of cavalry, which, on striking the Tuscumbia and Pontotoc road, discovered a broad trail leading towards the latter place. It proved to be that of Buford's division, from Tupelo. The whole army marched into Pontotoc on the 11th, the cavalry still on the left, with the exception of the 7th Kansas, which brought up the rear. After an hour's fight, the rebels were driven out in every direction, leaving a large number of killed and wounded. Up to this time, our loss did not exceed three men, from the time of starting.

Forrest at this time was in strong position at Brashear's Cross Roads, expecting to meet the expedition at that place, but, finding that he was misled, moved rapidly toward Tupelo and thence to Okolona, where he threw his force out six miles west to Prairie Mount, taking a strong position on a range of hills extending two miles around.

On the 18th the expedition, instead of moving up to Okolona, where Forrest was expecting to meet it, marched direct to Tupelo. Forrest heard of this and at once started north for Tupelo again, but Smith reached the place first, obtaining a choice of position, where a terrific battle occurred, in which the rebels suffered terrible punishment at the hands of the cavalry and negro troops, who charged them with desperate fury in every direction. The rebel loss here was very heavy; 150 of their men fell into our hands. The same night the rebels made an assault on the temporary works thrown up by our men but were again disastrously repulsed.

On the 15th another battle occured, the enemy assaulting our lines three times, but meeting with nothing but disaster on each attempt. On the night of the 15th the last day's rations were distributed, and next morning we started on our return, followed at a respectable distance by Buford for four miles, when he returned with a heavy loss from skirmishing.

The expedition, from the night of the 15th to the night of the 19th, was obliged to subsist by foraging, their supplies being entirely exhausted at Salem. On the night of the 19th the supplies were received, and on the 20th the expedition reached LaGrange with a loss, of all, through, of less than 500 men, killed, wounded and missing. We brought back 250 prisoners. On several occasions the rebel dead were buried by our men.

Gen. Grierson says the entire rebel loss cannot fall short of 4,000 men.

Rebel dispatches, captured by Gen. Hatch, admit a loss of 2,400.

The fighting was born throughout by cavalry and negroes, who were constantly in the most exposed positions. The return of the expedition was owing to the failure of supplies.

Among the rebel killed were Cols. Faulkner, Mowbray, Nelson, Harrison and Forrest, the latter a brother of Gen. Forrest, who was wounded in the foot. Col. Wilkins, of the 9th Minnesota, and Lieut. McMahon, of the 9th Illinois, are the only officers known to be killed on our side.

The expedition returned without losing a gun or wagon from the time it started from La Grange.

The wounded were being brought into Memphis from the expedition on Friday. They were well cared for, and are removed to the hospital.

The New Orleans *True Delta* has information, which it considers positive, it having been derived from a party just from Alexandria, to the effect that the rebel General Dick Taylor left the latter place some three weeks since for Richmond, and that the troops lately under him are now commanded by Gen. Walker. It is the prevailing belief at Alexandria that Taylor, who has lately been made Lieutenant General, hopes to be assigned to the command of the Trans-Mississippi Department, in place of Kirby Smith. Taylor being a brother-in-law of Jeff. Davis, his chance is considered quite probable.

The following important Treasury order has been received by D. Arter, Surveyor of Customs here, and put in force to-day:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, July 16, 1864.

SIR: By recent act of Congress the purchase of products in States declared in insurrection is altogether prohibited, and transportation of goods, wares and merchandise into such States is greatly restricted and confined to necessary supplies of loyal citizens within the lines of actual occupation by the military forces of the United States. To meet the provisions of this act, regulations are now being prepared, and until they are completed and put into effect, and you are notified thereof from this district, you will grant no more authorities for purchase or transportation of products in or from these States, nor to transport to, or to sell within such States, any goods, wares, or merchandise whatsoever, either under the existing trade authorities or otherwise.

No boat or other vehicle of transportation will be cleared by you, or permitted to go to any insurrectionary State with any goods, wares or merchandise on board, except such as belong to the United States, or are being transported under contract of sale to them, and except sutler's supplies, shipment of which you will carefully restrict to the provisions of the present rules and regulations in regard thereunto.

(Signed,) G. W. HARRINGTON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

This stops all trade with the insurrectionary States for the present.

CAIRO, July 23.—The steamer St. Cloud, from White River, arrived at Memphis on the 21st, bringing the first news received from that river for over a week. She reports the river free from guerillas, and all boats in the stream safe. Six boats have gone down, among them the Commercial, with 600 bales of cotton.

The Memphis cotton market is more active, and all offerings readily taken. Good middling at $1.46; strictly middling at $1.43, and middling at $1.41.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Interesting Rebel News—Important from the Capital—The New Loan.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 23, 1864.

The famous Fremont muskets, of much notoriety, have been finally put to some use. Numbers of them have been issued to the various departments for use in drilling.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 20th has a paragraph from the Salisbury (N. C.) *Watchman*, saying that tories and deserters to the number of seventy-five or one hundred made a descent recently upon Edgcomb Co. jail, and forcibly released three prisoners confined there for murder. "One thing is certain," says the *Watchman*, "the loyal Confederates here must either subdue these raiders or be themselves subdued."

The *Whig* contains a lengthy address dated June 28th, from Forrest to his command, reviewing their exploits since the middle of February. Concerning the Fort Pillow affair he says: "There you exhibited conspicuous gallantry in the face of a murderous fire from two gunboats, and six pieces of artillery in the fort. You stormed the works, and either killed or captured the entire garrison, a motley horde of negroes, traitors and Yankees. This noble work was accomplished by parts of Chalmers' and Buford's divisions, composed of Bell's and McCulloch's brigades, and commanded by Brig. Gen. Chalmers."

Concerning the recent fight with Sturgis, Forrest says: "You drove him and his boastful minions of despotism into a confused flight from the battle field, captured 17 guns, 250 wagons, 3,000 stand of arms, and 2,000 prisoners, and killed and wounded two thousand more. These are the trophies which adorn your triumphant banners. There were not even 3,000 of you who achieved this victory over 10,000 of the enemy." Forrest concludes by saying that the independence of Confederate States is a fixed, accomplished and immutable fact.

The *Whig* says that the Petersburg *Express* of last Tuesday, the 19th, says the chief topic of the previous day, both in the city and rebel army, was the reported death of Grant. "The enemy's pickets," says the *Express*, "all say it is so, and tell a uniform story in regard to it. The statement is that his arm was shattered by a shell near the shoulder, rendering amputation necessary, and that the shock to his nervous system was so great that he died during the operation."

The Lynchburg *Virginian* says that on the 14th a regular fight took place near Pleasant Branch, Campbell county, between some citizens and a gang of deserters. Two of the deserters are reported mortally wounded and four captured. The *Virginian* adds that there are several regular camps and gangs of deserters in Campbell county.

In its local columns the *Whig* says chickens are seven and eight dollars a piece in the market. It complains that bakers' bread is made of very inferior flour, and asks the City Council to pass an ordinance upon the subject. It calls on the Central Supply Committee to organize a system for bringing vegetables to the city. It also complains that there are large numbers of runaway negroes in the immediate vicinity of the city needing attention.

During the week the following National Banks have been organized: City Bank, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, with a capital of $100,000; Haverhill Bank, Haverhill, Mass., capital of $200,000; Second National Bank, Des Moines, Iowa, capital 50,600; Charter Oak Bank, Hartford, Conn., capital $500,000. The whole number is now 486.

It should be understood that the statement made in some papers to the effect that the Government expects the late call for troops to be filled by volunteering, is untrue, as is also the additional statement that there will be no draft, even if the call is not filled by volunteering. The War Department is making all preparations for the draft wherever it is needed, and in fact the authorities of at least one or two States are doing very little to encourage volunteering, claiming that it is better at this state of the war to draft. On the other hand, reports show that in some sections quotas are being rapidly reduced by enlistments. It is well known that the terms of service of some thousands of our troops expire this summer.

Towns and cities had recruiting agents at work among the veterans for a month or more before the last call, and with such success that not a few agents, early and energetic in the field, report quotas of their respective towns nearly filled. These agents are busy with discharged soldiers now arriving here, many of whom are re-enlisting, generally, however, in regiments of other States than those to which they have belonged.

In the forthcoming appeal to the people which will accompany the advertisement for the new loan, Secretary Fessenden will urge patriots to subscribe not only in order to assist the Government to carry on the war, but also to reduce the volume of currency and thus lower prices of the necessaries of life, and check speculation. While refraining from going into details, the Secretary will take a favorable view of the financial and military situation. His estimate of the receipts from the new Internal Revenue act, founded upon the returns thus far made, is considerably larger than those which were laid before Congress by Secretary Chase just previous to the adjournment.

There are gratifying indications that the new loan will be promptly taken by the people. The Department is in receipt of numerous letters from various portions of the country, the writers of which announce their readiness to tender their savings to the Government on such terms as it may judge most expedient. Those who prefer long bonds to seven and three-tenths notes, will still have an opportunity to subscribe to the ten forty 5 per cent loan, which will not be withdrawn at present.

Our cavalry is still in pursuit of the retreating Maryland invasionists, but there are no further reports of the capture of prisoners or the taking of their booty.

The Treasury regulations relative to bonded warehouses will be issued some time next week. It was hoped they would be ready for distribution on Monday, but the printer could not finish them in season.

The foolish and senseless stories about the presence of over 60,000 rebels in Maryland, and of rebel demonstrations near Manassas, and threatening Alexandria and Washington, though published in the evening extra papers, are not believed even in the hotels or on street corners.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 23.—Yesterday evening, sixty officers of different grades were taken from Old Capital and Fort Delaware. And lately over 600 rebel prisoners were forwarded to Elmira, under a guard of the 90th regiment veteran reserve corps.

The mail steamer Keyport, for City Point, reports that all was quiet when she left there, with the exception of an occasional discharge of artillery or the crack of a rifle.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Richmond *Examiner*, July 21st, has the following:

ATLANTA, July 20.—Reynold's brigade attacked the enemy's line of skirmishers last evening at Peach Tree Creek, and took possession of their entrenchments. He then charged their reserve pickets, supported by Dalworth's corps, and captured 150 prisoners. The 18th Illinois lost in killed and wounded alone, 100, while that of the 50th Ohio was several.

The *Examiner* says editorially of this fight: Peach Tree Creek is a small stream which, taking its rise five or six miles northwest of Atlanta, flows in a southwestern direction, and empties into the Chattahoochee, near the railroad bridge, and nearly due west of Atlanta. Our right is believed to rest on this stream, and to be protected on its flank by it. This skirmish is an auspicious beginning for Gen. Hood.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 21st says: An official dispatch received yesterday evening at the War Department, states that a large force of the enemy crossed the Shenandoah River, at Snicker's Gap, on the 18th at 3 o'clock p. m. They were attacked and driven across the river in great confusion. Our loss is stated to be between 200 and 300—that of the enemy much greater.

FROM MADISON.

Wisconsin Quota—Arrival of Veterans.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Saturday, July 23, 1864.

Governor Lewis has received information from Provost Marshal General Fry that the quota of Wisconsin under the call for 500,000 men is 19,032. The quota of each sub-district will be reduced by any excess it may now have over all calls heretofore made, and increased by any deficiency of such calls.

The Government has authorized the present sanitary State agents to recruit for Wisconsin in rebel States, so far as possible, without interference with other duties as agents, at the expense of the localities desiring.

About 150 men of the 5th regiment, under command of Col. Allen, and 59 men of the 6th regiment under Captain Plummer, in addition to a number from the hospitals, arrived here yesterday, and were appropriately welcomed with a dinner and speeches. About 100 of the 5th regiment, under Capt. Kempf, were left in the field, and about 130 of the 6th. A letter from the 36th says it has 240 men for duty, and is having comparatively easy times.

The Supreme Court has adjourned to Monday, having reached the fourth case in the 5th Circuit.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Details of Guerilla Operations—Copperheads Joining the Rebels.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, July 23.

Hildenbrand's guerillas are at work near Pilot Knob.

Col. Taylor reports that one known rebel is stealing horses and greenbacks in St. Francis county, which does not speak well for its loyalty.

The robbery of Middlebrook on the Iron Mountain Railroad, three miles from Pilot Knob, is reported, and a store six miles from Desoto, was robbed by rebels last night of $10,000.

Gen. Rosecrans has received encouraging reports of the response of Union men to Fisk's call in the Northwest. General Loan will soon be in the field with 1,500 troops, and the radicals of the northwest are rallying to exterminate the rebels quite lively. Thornton has 1,000 rebels under his command.

The following is the *Democrat's* special from Leavenworth to-day: The joint rebel force, near Plattsburg, is at least 1,500 men. Gen. Fisk reports pursuing them with the militia. Col Ford, with 500 of the Colorado 2d and 300 of the 9th, is following them. Small bands are scouring Platte and Clay counties unmolested. Between the two forces these counties will meet terrible punishment. Gen. Curtis still holds Weston with a force of the 13th Illinois, and a battery under Maj. Invison from Southern Kansas.

There is news of active bushwhacking operations in West Missouri. Gen. McKeen thinks they design a foray into Kansas, and are attempting to divert attention from this purpose. Thornton's marauders have a regimental organization—Cook is Colonel, S. L. Kuykendall Lieut. Colonel, and Trallkill, from Alton Penitentiary, Major; and Tyler, Bassett, Ford, Parkville, Pawpaw Downing, and Newmarket are among the Captains. At least seven hundred stand of arms have been turned over by Hall's militia to Thornton.

A dispatch has just been received stating that Major Cox of the M. S. M. had a fight this morning with eighty rebels at Union Mills, Caldwell county. Two bushwhackers were killed and seven wounded. Our loss was one killed and three wounded. The rebels are concentrating at Skinner's Mills. No doubt exists that parties of Copperheads from Iowa and Illinois have been passing, during the last three weeks, into North Missouri and joining Thornton. We patrol the river from Wyandotte up to prevent the guerillas from crossing into Northern Kansas.

Several of the ward Fremont clubs have adopted resolutions to sustain the Radical State ticket nominated at Jefferson City.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—There is nothing of special importance from Northwestern Missouri this morning. The rebels did not take Plattsburg as previously reported, Capt. Roe having shown such a determined front after assuming command, subsequent to the death of Capt. Turney, that they skedaddled to Haynesville, and afterwards moved into Platte county, some 800 strong. This looks as though they will make an effort to cross the Missouri into Kansas, according to the programme.

The citizens of Northwestern Missouri are flocking to General Fisk's standard, and it is hoped that he will get his men into the field soon enough to prevent Thornton's escape.

The War Department has authorized the raising of a regiment of veteran volunteer cavalry, to be called the 13th Missouri, to be organized from veterans and non-veterans of the Missouri State militia. The 6th Missouri cavalry will form the nucleus of this regiment.

The raising of about two thousand men under the last call will devolve upon the first and second districts of this State, in which St. Louis is embraced. Active efforts are being made to meet this call with volunteers and thus avoid a draft. The substitute and representative recruit business is quite lively.

General Osterhaus arrived yesterday, three days from Sherman's army. He says no part of Johnston's army has gone to Richmond, but one corps has been sent against General A. J. Smith in Mississippi.

Missouri's quota under the recent call for troops is 20,678.

Captain W. F. Dewey, of the 73d Illinois, who has been Assistant Provost Marshal of this department since March, 1863, has resigned.

The 6th Missouri State cavalry, on guard duty here, will be sent to the West to fight guerillas.

FROM ST. PAUL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Saturday Evening, July 23, 1864.

The Secretary of War has authorized the formation of a new infantry regiment, which will be called the 11th. Several recruiting commissions have been issued. Large amounts of money have been subscribed by the various cities and towns to procure volunteers. St. Paul has issued bonds to the amount of $30,000, which have all been subscribed by citizens. Recruiting lively to-day. Men are getting $50 to $200.

A NEW RAID.

Maryland Again Invaded—Conflicting Reports.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—A special to the *Commercial* says that a gentleman who saw the party crossing into Maryland yesterday, puts the number at 5,000 cavalry, artillery and infantry.

The *Post's* Washington special says that only a part of Mosby's cavalry, not over 300 or 800, have entered West Maryland, but it is not known whether there is more behind.

Col. Lowell, 2d Massachusetts, has succeeded in removing a large amount of Government supplies and much flour by the canal to Georgetown.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The New York *Tribune's* Washington special says: Heavy cannonading was heard this morning, 23d, in the direction of Leesburg, indicating that the battle between Hunter's forces and the retreating rebels was renewed.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The people of Rockville and Montgomery counties, Md., generally are terror-stricken, believing that another rebel raid is in progress. Nothing is known here to justify these fears.

FROM KENTUCKY.

A Guerilla Attack upon Henderson—Our Gunboats to the Rescue.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Friday, July 22.—The Evansville (Indiana) *Journal* of yesterday says: A courier arrived there on Thursday, from Henderson, Kentucky, advising the military authorities that Henderson was attacked by the rebels from 150 to 700 strong, and that fighting was still going on. Our gunboats have left for Henderson.

The Federal troops who went to Henderson on Wednesday, to shoot two guerilla prisoners in retaliation for the murder of a Union man in Henderson county, occasioned this rebel raid.

Certain distinguished citizens made great exertions to prevent the execution, and Gen. Ewing postponed it. The citizens of Henderson left in large numbers, the "Halleck" being literally crowded.

Persons who left later report guerillas in the city, and Federal troops in line of battle awaiting an attack. The timely arrival of the gunboats would save the Federal troops from disaster.

LATEST.

Passengers arriving last night say that the gunboat Brilliant was shelling the woods at the lower end of Henderson, but it is not expected that Capt. Perkins will do the town much damage. Whether the guerillas are there or not, we are sorry Commander Fitch is not there in person.

News from Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 23.—The riot at Greencastle during the copperhead convention, on Wednesday, commenced by one of the followers of Voorhees shouting for Jeff. Davis. A soldier of the 43d Indiana knocked him down on the spot. Lieut. Cooper, of the 43d, who backed up the soldier, was set upon by several hundred copperheads, who shouted, "Kill the d—d soldier—hang him!" He defended himself with his pistol, and beat off the whole pack till he managed to escape. The crowd gathered about the house where he entered, but were kept at bay by a Miss Walls, who stood before the door with a saber, and beat off the cowardly traitors with the pluck of a veteran. She wounded two of them, and narrowly missed running Judge Hanna (a copperhead Supreme Judge) through the body. The 43d boys are raising a subscription to present her with a complete equipment of side-arms. The Copperheads very freely threaten that this fight is only the beginning, and that there will be fighting enough soon. The Union men are organizing rapidly, and reports to-day indicate that there will be the most thorough organization this campaign ever known in this State. The Copperhead State candidates have proposed to the Union candidates to unite in a request to the Government that our soldiers in the field be furloughed to come home and vote. Of course it is a mere dodge to make votes in the army. The Union candidates will agree, with an additional proposition, that if the soldiers cannot be furloughed, they may vote in the field, and whatever the verdict, neither party shall contest an election decided by such a vote. The Copperheads won't stand that.

Rebel Civilians Sent to Seek their Rights.

LOUISVILLE, July 23.—On Wednesday about 200 rebel men, women and children, arrived here on the Nashville train. They are all ardent admirers of Jeff. Davis and the Southern cause. They were picked up "way down in Georgia," by order of Major General Sherman, and forwarded to this city to be sent north of the Ohio River to remain during the war.

Another installment of fifty rebel women from Georgia arrived here last night. Three hundred and fifty more are reported at Nashville, and will be forwarded here on Tuesday next. They are to be sent out of the limits of the United States.

A Supposed Rebel Pirate sold to the Prussians.

NEW YORK, Saturday, July 23.—The *Herald's* Paris correspondent states that Drouyn De l'Huys officially informed Mr. Dayton, the American Minister, that the steamer Yeddo, heretofore supposed to have been built for the rebels, has been sold to the Prussian Government.

Retaliation.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The *Herald's* Washington special has the following: "Lieut. Markreter, 28th Ohio, Capt. Driscoll, 3d Ohio, and Lieut. Perley, 8th Illinois, are held by the rebels in close confinement, in retaliation for rebel civilians similarly held at Johnson's Island. Efforts for a general exchange of prisoners have thus far failed.

The New York Militia.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Gov. Seymour has countermanded all orders for mustering in and departure of the militia regiments under the 100 days' call, owing to a misapprehension as to their being liable to draft while absent. He has directed Major Gen. Sanford to proceed to Washington and consult the authorities in the matter.

Gold.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Gold is weak, under the reports of the occupation of Atlanta. The fluctuations of the morning were from 2.55 to 2.53¼, and the latest quotation was 2.55½.

Taxing the Officials.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—A tax of five per cent is levied upon salaries of all civil and military officers of the Government, when exceeding $600 per annum.

Arrival of Troops.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The steamer C. E. Lary, from New Orleans via Bermuda, arrived to-day. She landed at the latter place the 173rd, 162nd and a detachment of the 160th New York regiments.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 22.—The steamer Dudley Buck arrived here from Newbern this morning, and confirms the report of her having been chased by a suspicious looking propeller, answering the description of the Florida.

The 100 Days' Men.

NEW YORK, July 23.—A letter from Gov. Seymour gives, as the ruling of the War Department, that the 100 days' men are subject to the draft, but their services will be credited to them.

New Advertisements.

MECHANICS, LABORERS, And every other working man, should read "The Workingman's Advocate," OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE Trades' Assembly of Chicago. JUST PUBLISHED BY BLAKE & HAYDE, 104 and 106 Randolph Street, Rear entrance on Court Place. Terms—$2 00 a Year. Single Copies 5 Cents. For sale at all the principal News Depots.

ROSEHILL CEMETERY. There will be a Special Train to Rosehill Cemetery THIS (SUNDAY) AFTERNOON Leaving Milwaukee Depot at 2½ P. M., returning at 5 o'clock. Fare for round trip, 25 cents. F. H. BENSON, Sup't.

CLARK STREET LOT FOR SALE, suitable for manufacturing purposes or for investment, [illegible] It is a decided bargain. SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FARM NEAR CHICAGO FOR SALE. We have for sale for a few days, A beautiful little Farm of 80 acres, about seven miles from the Court House. [illegible] S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 71 Dearborn street.

RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS Property wanted.—We have applicants for Residence and Business Property [illegible] REES & AYRES, 90 Dearborn st.

REMOVAL.—R. G. Goodwillies' Planing Mill and Box Factory has been removed to 329 and 331 Canal Street, Between Harrison and Polk sts.

SCOVILLE & HARVEY, LOAN COLLECTION AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS. [illegible]

NORTH LASALLE STREET RESIDENCE. [illegible]

TO ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMEN. I want a good Draughtsman at once. Apply at my office in the Portland Block. G. P. RANDALL.

MY HEART [illegible] THE [illegible]

New Advertisements.

CHOICE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO., REAL ESTATE BROKERS, 71 Dearborn Street, Chicago. [illegible] CENTRAL WATER LOT [illegible] SOUTH BRANCH LOT [illegible] Our Bulletin in our Office is always open for inspection. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 71 Dearborn street.

BASKET PIC NIC AND EXCURSION For the Benefit of the MINISTRY AT LARGE, —TO— ELGINVALE, On Tuesday, July 26th, 1864. Cars leave Milwaukee Depot at 8 A. M. Tickets 50 cents—children half price. Refreshments on the ground.

ST. GEORGE.—A special meeting will be held at their Hall, corner of Monroe and Clark streets, on MONDAY EVENING, July 25th, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of hearing the report of Committee on PIC-NIC, To be celebrated at Desplaines Station on Wednesday Aug. 3d, 1864, and making final arrangements for the same. Let every member attend. WM. BARAGWANATH, Pres't.

HARD COAL! HARD COAL! HARD COAL! FOR SALE AT Holbrook & Parker's Yard, 64 Kingsbury Street, corner Indiana, North Branch Chicago River. Post Office address Drawer 6611. Being connected with the house of JASON PARKER & CO., at Buffalo, N. Y., we are enabled to fill any orders for Lehigh, Blossburg, Hard or Soft Coals at shortest notice.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF FORT WAYNE, INDIANA. Designated Depository of the United States. CAPITAL PAID UP $150,000. President, J. D. NUTTMAN. | Cashier, W. B. FISHER. DIRECTORS: SAMUEL HANNA, J. D. NUTTMAN, JOHN ORFF, A. S. EVANS, FRED BIRDLINGER, W. S. FISHER, JOHN BROWN, C. F. G. MEYER, A. D. BRANDRIFF. This Bank tenders its services in making Collections on all accessible points. Collections will meet with prompt attention and returns made by drafts on New York, Cincinnati, Chicago or Pittsburgh.

PROFESSOR H. A. DE MUNN, the world renowned HAIR RESTORER, continues the treatment of all Diseases of the HAIR AND SCALP, at his Branch Office, [illegible] Dearborn street, corner of Madison, up stairs, Chicago, Illinois. N. B.—All letters should have postage stamp inclosed to insure an answer.

NOW IN THE ASCENDANT! Wm. B. Bradbury, With a world-wide reputation, abundance of capital, years of experience in the business and commanding the most skillful workmen, commenced about two years ago the manufacture of Pianos by himself. Such facilities, united with his well known ambition to excel, gave promise of success, which his lately perfected New Scale Piano has a ready more than realized. The numerous First Premiums He has taken over all competitors, the testimony of the best pianists, and our own judgment after carefully comparing them with the best of other makers, compel us to announce the BRADBURY PIANOS NOW IN THE ASCENDANT! For years to come we believe they will be the favorites with those who want THE BEST. If any doubt this let them examine and satisfy themselves. We are Exclusive Agents for Chicago and vicinity, And retail them at New York prices, thus saving the purchaser freight and risk of transportation. WE ARE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE NORTHWEST, And furnish them to Dealers at Factory Wholesale Prices, adding only the freight from New York to Chicago. Price Lists sent to any address Free of Charge. Both Mr. Bradbury and ourselves warrant these pianos for five years, and guarantee satisfaction. ROOT & CADY, CHICAGO, ILL. GEO. F. ROOT, E. T. ROOT, C. M. CADY.

TO BANKERS. TO BANKERS. LILLIE'S BANK VAULT SAFES, LILLIE'S BANK VAULT SAFES, Cost $225 and $500. Cost $225 and $500. For sale at $100 and $150. For sale at $100 and $150. GREAT REDUCTION IN CAST IRON. GREAT REDUCTION IN CAST IRON. Five per cent. discount will be made from these prices if sold to Lillie or any of his agents. For sale by F. W. PRATT.

THRESHING MACHINES. CHEAPEST AND BEST. MANUFACTURED BY E. BALL, Canton, Ohio. Price delivered in Chicago for the famous THREE PITCH Gear Separator, including eight horse power complete, with the usual amount of extras, [illegible] Truck Wagon, thimble skein, Whiffletrees, Neck Yoke and Stay Chains, [illegible] Latest improved Jointed and Folding Straw Stacker, [illegible] Western Agency 46, 48 and 50 West Lake Street, Agricultural Depot. EASTER & GAMMON.

UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE AND SPECIAL SALE Of 875 Entire Packages of DOMESTIC DRY GOODS FOR CASH. [illegible] JOHN B. MYERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ATTENTION.—For $1.00 I will send the formula for making [illegible]

SUMMER MERINO GOODS. We keep a GOOD SUPPLY of Real English Makes [illegible]

MRS. R. H. HALE, Professor of the Piano Forte, [illegible]

TO LUMBERMEN. [illegible]

FIRE PROOF HOUSE SAFE, [illegible] F. W. PRATT.

THE GREAT American Safes AT PRATT'S [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, JULY 24, 1864.

THE NIAGARA FALLS PEACE.

…e buzzing about of those Southern peace …sssaries need not mislead any one as to …r true aim and object. They probably … no thought or expectation of anything in …d to peace itself; though they put on a …y patriotic and even pious tone. They …w very well what our terms of peace are, … have no reason to suppose them to have … changed of late. But the whole thing … just this: Our Presidential election …ar; and no men or people on the face of …earth are so much concerned about it as …he inhabitants of Dixie. To overthrow … administration is, in their minds, to … their independence. Hence while they … one eye on Lee's army, they keep the …r on our election. This endeavor is an …t to assist their democratic copperhead …ds. And so we have C. C. Clay, G. N. …ers, and the other man, buzzing about …ara Falls, busy as flies in a sugar bowl, …coqueting with Horace Greeley,—know…well his honesty and his readiness for …shots,—and seeking to make a case for …copperheads, to be used in their conven…and the canvass. Their wish is to carry …impression that there is a great readiness, …even anxiety, in Dixie, for peace; but … the bloody-minded Lincolnites will … nothing but war.

…resident Lincoln evidently understood the …e at a glance; and in his accustomed …ner of few words, compactly put to…er, informs them, and all the universe …des, that if peace is wanted it can be had … be original and only terms ever yet pro…d by the great majority of the nation—…submission of the rebellion, and the re…l of its cause; so that there shall be no …er temptation or provocation for an…r. And one thing is obvious, that what… be the mind of the nation, this is the …ground which the present Administra…can occupy. If the people are tired of …war, and wish to yield the independence …he Confederacy, and the division of the …n, it is for them to turn out the present …, and put in others who will carry out … wishes. This will be, in fact, the real … of the coming election. The defeat of …oln is a defeat of the war policy, and a …t to compromise and patching, accord… to the policy of former years. This is … the Copperheads of all stripes feel; …which will be embodied, or not, in their …ing platform, according to their amount …urage to do it.

…e Southern politicians know very well …this is the case, and that the Northern …ocracy can do nothing without them, to …them what to do. And seeing the blind… and helplessness of the Copperheads, … and Holcomb are sent up to confer with …, and put them on the right track. We …attention therefore to the fact which we … so often asserted, that the rebels South, …their allies North, are really but one par…and are acting in perfect concert as of …

…t why do they call upon Horace, if such …e fact, and make him their confidant, …ad of putting themselves in contact with …e of their own political brethren? Soft… They have been conferring with their …ciates all the while; but they do not want …ake that public. They wish to get at …ident Lincoln, and to this end must use … of his political friends; and who of all … could they hope to find to their hand …t the "philosopher," whose ambiguous …rances in the beginning of the war led … to hope that he might now represent a …y which would be in favor of letting the …h go. The aim is, of course, to detach … the war some of its supporters. And … are not very particular from which side … Union party they get them.

… is a little amusing to hear the fellows …ch, after getting President Lincoln's …ifesto. They affect a great astonish…t, and swell out with big words, as of … to the impossibility of the South being …come. As we have heard so many things …rted to be impossible from that quarter … as the taking of New Orleans, of Vicks…, and the occupation of the Mississippi—… which have nevertheless been accom…ed, we may distrust these new declara…s; especially as we see the work which … call impossible, to be actually going on. … are horrified that we will not consent …ave the nation divided, with a slave em… on our border.

… to how much this new political effort … amount to, we shall see by and by.

THE NUMBER ALREADY SENT.

…e New York *World*, as a part of the …perhead argument against furnishing the …ernment with more men, makes up the …owing as a table of the "number of men …dy sent to the field." We will give the …perhead figures and then examine them:

NUMBER OF MEN SUMMONED TO THE FIELD.

…r President's first call, April 15, 1861	77,875
…unteers, for the call of July, 1861	660,971
…r President's call of July 1, 1862	300,000
…s called out in August, 1862	300,000
…s called out in June, 1863	120,000
…scription, July, 1863, say	250,000
…e 17th October, 1863	300,000
Total	2,008,846
…ct militia and "three months" men	497,875
Balance	1,510,971

…t will be seen that the enormous number … million nine hundred and ten thousand nine …dred and sixty men have been placed in the … exclusive of the temporarily serving militia, … black soldiers, and of the hundred days men … recently offered their services.

…e first item 77,875 men were enlisted for …e months only and returned to their …es about the time of the first battle of … Run.

…e second item, 660,971, consists of the …e stated by Secretary Cameron to have … enlisted for three years at the date of … report, December 1st, 1861. As these … enlisted from April to December, 1861, … terms would be expiring from … to December of the present … It is, perhaps, impossible to … how many of these original volunteers …1861 are now in the service. Secretary …ton, in his last report, says: "Since the …ent rebellion, began about 200,000 sol…s, after entering the service, have been …harged on Surgeons' certificates of dis…ty. It is probable that one half of them …e unfit for service when received." Many …e have returned home in consequence of …orable wounds. Some have deserted. …e are in the Invalid Corps, and some … the soldiers last slumber on the many …e fields of the war.

…nder the President's two calls of July … 1862, (for nine months' men,) and of Au… 4th, 1862 (for three years' men,) there … been obtained, up to Dec. 1st, 1863—the … of Stanton's report—but 420,000 in all, …hom 88,000 were for nine months and …60 for three years. The nine months' …s were of but temporary service to the …, and the same is true of the militia call …une, 1863, for 120,000 to repel the Penn…ania invasion—none of whom were under … For the month of December, 1863, we … no information at hand relative to en…ments.

…his last report of Dec. 5th, 1863, Secre… Stanton shows that from January 1st to …ember 1st, 1863, in response to the two …—each for three hundred thousand vol…ers—68,243 had volunteered for three …s, and that the draft had produced but … one-fifth of the number drafted for. …tive to Senator Wilson's cheerful figure…, it is well to bear in mind that at least … half the men put in the field during the … year are of the veterans of the first en…ment.

…e permanent or three years' supply con…, therefore, of the following:

…nteers, per Cameron's report, 1861	660,971
…ident's call of Aug. 4th, 1862	331,000
…nteers, per Stanton's report, Dec., '63	68,243
… by draft, say	60,000
…'s statement	600,000
… produced by draft	60,000
… veterans	250,000
	290,000
	1,411,214
…discharged for disability	200,000
Total of men for the war	1,211,214

…rom these are to be deducted, those who … gone into the Invalid Corps, the killed, …nded and deserters, and also the number …ose who enlisted in 1861 and do not now …list. The remainder will form our pres…military force. It will easily be seen that …aking a reasonable allowance for each …hese sources of deduction, it will appear … the various calls, so far as they have … filled, have maintained the army at an …age standard of from 600,000 to …000 men. The longer the war has contin… the greater the forces needed to occupy …conquered territory, and the fact is credit… to us, that this has been so firmly and …ematically done that not one of the hun… of towns, forts and posts taken by us … ever been retaken and held by the enemy. …enrollment includes over three millions … have not yet rendered any military ser…

… Our resources in men are still great. …migration alone far exceeds, numeri…, our losses by the war. A failure, there…, to prosecute the war to its triumphant …, for want of men and means, is … to be thought of. We have [illegible] … not exhausted it; nor does our … need to be puffed up with flimsy … exaggerations of our exertions or …, however great they may have been.

[illegible]

…the best quality so be ascribed to him. It is to be regretted that the uncertainty of the dispatches should have given rise even to an apprehension of any unsoldierly quality upon his part. The similarity in name undoubtedly led to the error in question.

THE HETEROGENEOUS PARTY.

The New York *World* maintains that there is a perfect unity of the "Democrats," no matter how far they are seemingly at variance. That the peace stripe, and the "war to the end," and the milk and water war advocates, are all one, without the least trouble or essential jar.

There is more truth in this perhaps than is recognized by their opponents, though there is a great untruth also. Between the war Democrats, such as Logan, Ben. Butler, and a large party of like men—who are just as truly for putting down this rebellion by war, and by the removal of the cause of it, as is Lincoln or Mr. Chase—and between the Peace sneaks of the Wood and Long school there is no unity of mind, heart or aim, any more than between water and drought, or light and darkness. To assert that these are one party, is to compound all distinctions, and to make one of the most diverse and opposite things. The *World* might as well say that Lincoln and Jeff. Davis are at agreement.

But as to the other parties, of which there are two or three, quite unlike each other, there is a sense in which it is true. There is in fact often a unity in discord. There is often a combination of bad elements to overthrow a good cause, or to destroy a good name, having no element of union whatever except in the feeling which prompts to this one action. Herod and Pilate did not love each other at all, but for a special occasion could work together with perfect harmony. Fernando Wood is for stopping the war, for negotiating with the rebellion, for the best terms he can get in settlement. Alexander Long is for abandoning the war outright, and giving up to them all they claim. Seymour, of New York is for fighting them softly—touching off the cannon "aisy," so that it shall shoot with a kind of thump, half love and half severity. He would brush them a little, as a foolish mother spanks young spitfire, and then gives him a lump of sugar, with—"will you be good now?" But it is nothing strange that all these parties work together in a political campaign; because they have none of them any more than a trace of affirmative principle to guide them. Their bond of Union is simply hatred to the powers that be; and they hate them for two reasons: one that they are guided by positive principles; and the other, and most especial one, that they are in possession of the loaves and fishes, of which they regard themselves as the divinely appointed custodians. They may hate each other, as malignancy hates malignancy, as truly as it does virtue, though not so desperately; but they can still unite to put down that which is antagonistic to them all. Their mutual differences they can trust to luck to settle afterwards, or can fight them out the best they can, when the first great battle which puts them in possession of something worth fighting for is over.

Hence we may be sure that the malignants of all stripes will combine for the election. All the union essential to them is the hatred they feel toward the present Government. If they cannot get all the planks they want into their new platform, they can patch it up into a piece of Mosaic work of all colors;—or, indeed, if the necessity pinches, can go without a platform at all; but combine as a cloud of mosquitoes combine, about a living face to be pumped of its blood. It is true that the people like positive, outspoken things; but the malignants are not the people; they are the rag-tag-and-bob-tail—the thrums that fly after the warp is done. So we look to see a party of considerable dimensions, made up as dough is made of Indian meal—sticking together while it is wet, but turning to meal again as soon as it is dry. They will make considerable of a fight, likely, but the people will scatter them.

THE GREAT CONFLICT.

The first volume of the long looked for "American Conflict, or History of the Great Rebellion," by Horace Greeley (Western publishers, Geo. & C. W. Sherwood, Chicago), has made its appearance. We have upon several occasions expressed our views as to the value of this work. It is only necessary to reiterate that it is one of the most valuable additions to the war literature, and, while it will prove an invaluable aid to the future historian, it is none the less replete with interest to all of the present day, as giving a clear and forcible narrative of the causes of the war and incidents of the slavemonger's rebellion. It is published in several styles of binding, to suit purchasers' tastes, and mechanically, in all respects—binding, plates, and letter-press—is a model of good taste. Mr. J. Goodrich, a well known citizen of Chicago, is canvassing the city and will supply all who wish them. Orders from abroad, directed to Post Office box 3,935, will receive prompt attention.

☞ The Springfield *Republican* states that Yung Wing, a young Chinese, who graduated some ten years since at Yale, has recently returned to this country with the rank of Mandarin, and a commission from the Imperial Government, empowering him to inspect and purchase machinery of various kinds, with the view of introducing into China the modern improvements in science and arts made by the Western nations, and especially our own. The Mandarin is at present the guest of Dr. McLean, of Springfield, and is spoken of in high terms as a man remarkably adapted to execute a commission so interesting and important, and which evidently marks an era in Chinese history.

☞ John Hopper, son of Isaac T. Hopper, the celebrated philanthropist, died suddenly at his home in Milton, on the Hudson river, on Monday last. Mr. Hopper shared the toils and dangers of his father in the anti-slavery cause, particularly in securing the freedom of fugitive slaves; and after the death of "friend Hopper," it was always the delight of the son to aid those philanthropic efforts in which his father had been engaged.

☞ While the enemy were in Maryland a rebel officer was asked if he made no distinction between the property of Union people and that of the friends of the Confederate cause? "Not at all," he replied; "we take from our Northern friends and sympathizers even more freely, because we feel that they would specially desire to contribute to the good cause of the South." Rather a clincher, that reply.

☞ A Senatorial Convention will be held at Centralia, Marion county, Illinois, on Thursday, the 11th of August, for the purpose of nominating a Union candidate for the State Senate. Full delegations from Marion, Perry, Washington, Clinton, Fayette and Bond—the counties comprising the district—are expected to be present.

☞ George Peabody, Esq., the eminent American banker in London, contributed $2,000 to the Sanitary Commission, but subsequently, on becoming aware of the vast operations and usefulness of the institution, increased his donation to $10,000, which he transmitted to Hon. John P. Kennedy, of Baltimore.

☞ A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* thus defines the attention of waiters at the eating houses of that city:

Toward a plate-of-beans customer your waiter is silent or gruff; to a corned-beef applicant he is civil; in the presence of boiled mutton he may condescend to a joke; sirloin steak provokes his volubility—while the lover of roast fowl and oyster sauce basks in his continuous smile. The unhappiness of that man who called for "one fish-ball" has been celebrated in pathetic song.

Army Rations.

Section 2 of the act passed June 20 having modified the army ration, the War Department has issued the following regulations:

First. The ration is twelve ounces of pork or bacon, or one pound of salt or fresh beef, eighteen ounces of soft bread or flour, or twelve ounces of hard bread, or one pound and four ounces of corn meal, and to every one hundred rations fifteen pounds of beans or peas, or ten pounds of rice or hominy, ten pounds of green coffee, or eight pounds of roasted or roasted and ground coffee, or one pound and eight ounces of tea, fifteen pounds of sugar, four quarts of vinegar, one pound and four ounces of adamantine or star candles, four pounds of soap, three pounds and twelve ounces of salt, and four ounces of pepper. The Subsistence Department, as may be the most convenient or least expensive to it, and according to the condition and amount of its supplies, shall determine whether soft bread or flour, and what other component parts of the ration as equivalents, shall be issued.

Second. On a campaign, on marches, or on board of transports, the ration of hard bread is one pound.

Third. Desiccated compressed potatoes, or desiccated compressed mixed vegetables, at the rate of one ounce and a half of the former and one of the latter to the ration, may be substituted for beans, peas, rice or hominy.

Fourth. Beans, peas, salt and potatoes, fresh, shall be purchased, issued and sold by weight, and the bushel of each shall be estimated at sixty pounds.

Fifth. When deemed necessary, fresh vegetables, dried fruit, molasses, pickles, or any other proper food may be purchased and issued, in lieu of any [illegible] part of the ration of equal money value. The Commissary General of Subsistence is alone authorized to order such purchases.

A new order allows sutlers to supply their respective commands in the Army of the Potomac with such articles as are included in the Wilson bill, and the supplement thereto, in such manner as may be prescribed by the Provost Marshal General.

Officers will be permitted to obtain such articles as they may desire, and are not included in the Wilson bill, in the manner provided for by paragraph five of a circular of November 7, 1863.

Attention is called to order No. 165, of December 11, respecting the delivery of wines and liquors, ordering officers, and to order No. 291, of August 26, regulating the quantity of stores that may be ordered by officers.

Command sutlers will at all times hold themselves in readiness to leave the army upon short notice.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

The Situation on the 12th—Its Military Advantages—The Problem of Supplies—Movements of the 13th—The Army of the Tennessee.

[From our Special Correspondent.]
IN THE FIELD, NEAR THE CHATTAHOOCHEE, July 12, 1864.

This portion of our army remains substantially as when I wrote on the 10th. The lodgement which Schofield made on our left has been intrenched and otherwise strengthened. His position is on high ground two miles South of the river, and covers roads leading to Atlanta and Decatur, and protects the left flank of the present line. Sherman now occupies, with his whole army, a position which is in every respect all that the most critical strategist could desire. The rebel position is southwest of the railroad between the Chattahoochee and Atlanta, and in a line following the course of the river. On Johnston's right Sherman has secured, in such wise that it cannot be wrested from him, a position that prevents any rebel movement towards our left. The whole river front is occupied so that no crossing can be effected on our left or front, and Johnston obviously cannot move to his left, because he would thus uncover his railroad center, the objective point of the campaign. At the same time, in the event that Johnston attempts to fall back, he must make the movement under greater disadvantages than any that have hitherto surrounded him. At Dalton, Resaca, Allatoona, Dallas and Kenesaw, his flank was not turned at the time he commenced his retrograde. Now, as I understand the geography of the lines, Sherman has an adequate force at right angles with Johnston's line, while the means of throwing a force across the river at any point in front are ample.

And from the offensive and defensive strength of the position, if any one will consult a railroad map of the country, he will see at a glance that all the different railroads which centre at Atlanta are within easy striking distance of Gen. Sherman's headquarters, and at various points immense injury can be inflicted upon the Confederacy. The great consideration with an army, however, is its means of supply. Sherman's line of supplies is the railroad from Chattanooga. The country, Nashville correspondence to the contrary, notwithstanding, is not able to contribute much—a few feeds of uncut grain for the cavalry being all that it affords. The country has been literally eat out of house and home, so that the inhabitants must either be sent to the rear or fed here. On the railroad, therefore, all the supplies of the army—every pound of subsistence, of forage and of ordnance—must be transported. At present this must be done by a rough line. That line is long, and through the enemy's country. The tenability of our present position, or of any advanced position, ultimately reverts to the railroad. Thus far, although communications have been occasionally interrupted, it has been entirely adequate to the necessities of the army. The enemy will of course endeavor to destroy the road by tearing up track, exploding torpedoes under locomotives, and all the devices known to warfare of that description.

The road as a line of supplies is safe; that is no attempts of the rebels can result in anything more than a temporary interruption. All points where the road crosses streams, or passes over places liable to be easily obstructed, are heavily fortified—the fortifications being sufficiently garrisoned. This prevents all such injuries as would result in a long stoppage of supplies. Then again the whole road is guarded by troops, disposed at such points as the exigencies of the service require. In order to still further provide for an accident that may occur depots of all kinds of supplies are at several points, so that in the happening of any interruption or where a sudden unforeseen emergency there will be within reach, and in all probability south of the break, a supply adequate for present necessities that can be drawn. It is thus with good reasons that Sherman can advance his army with almost an absolute certainty that his means of supply are sufficient and safe.

I have stated that the country is unable to furnish the army with supplies. Georgia was a grain growing State. In 1860 she produced 2,548,000 bushels of wheat and 30,776,000 bushels of corn. The part of the State so far traversed by our army was as fruitful of cereals as any. And other things being equal, it might have been expected that some considerable portion of the subsistence of an army could be procured along the line of its march. During the rebellion a great part of the supplies of that description have been drawn from Georgia. And during the occupation of the Northern Georgia line, and during the present campaign the army at Dalton, and the army which has disputed our advance southward, has been fed entirely from this country. Beside, the enlistment and conscription for the army has taken nearly all the laborers from the fields. White women and negroes cultivated the fields and raised the crops of the last season, with the trifling assistance of exempts, old men, cripples and boys. We have found the country just what is the natural result of such causes. Without vegetables and the few fields of corn now growing, the population left at home could not subsist until winter. Numbers have not even these—are stripped absolutely to the point of desolation by the retreating rebels, and must be fed by the North. Such destitution and poverty so universal and abject in so rich and fruitful a country, is found only in the fields desolated by war.

The majority of these unfortunate people are of the class known in the vernacular of negro-owners, as "poor white trash," not unfrequently representatives of the better class are found. Both classes by education and experience, are unfit to be thrown upon the world in a strange State. They cannot be subsisted here and must go to those places at which supplies can be easily furnished.

MARIETTA, July 13, 1864.

My letter of yesterday closed abruptly, at any rate suddenly. Orders came to move. The sun was hot, and the wind blew scarcely at all. There was dust and flies and heat, but the order to move was issued, and the army moved. Your readers can understand the movement, perhaps, from my letter of yesterday. In the morning the army of the Tennessee held the right, and Cumberland the centre, and the army of the Ohio the left. Put into the English, Gen. Sherman's order means this: the army of the Tennessee is to move to Roswell, where one of its corps, the 11th, is, and has constructed a bridge across the Chattahoochee; move thence across the river and southward. It is the old movement repeated by Sherman in every field of the campaign, and always successful. Like a gambler, he always bets on the same card. Before Dalton he sent the army of the Tennessee on the flank. When it emerged from Snake Creek the Dalton line was abandoned. Notwithstanding the reverses of our left and centre, Johnston evacuated Resaca when the 15th corps carried the works on the rebel left and the 14th corps crossed the Oostanaula. Johnston left Adairsville when his scouts reported McPherson crossing the ridge towards his left. Having entrenched himself at the Pass of the Allatoona he submitted to the same outside pressure, the same army making the outermost circuit towards Van Wert. At Dallas Johnston was manœuvred out of his position by marching the Army of the Tennessee from the right to and beyond the left of our line. So again at the Kenesaw line, the rebels were induced to abandon their strongest position by the movement of McPherson from the left back to the extreme right. From that position it is now moving again to the extreme left. The Army of the Tennessee has always been a movable column. Whenever a flank movement was to be made it received the orders. It has vibrated like a pendulum from one flank to the other of the grand army—marched nearly a hundred miles more during the campaign than any other corps, fought as often, killed and captured as many rebels, and made smaller official lists of killed and wounded. As I write to-day, it is starting, at mid-day, on another flank movement, while their comrades stand still behind the river and the works.

All this might be in bad taste was it not for two facts. In the first place one of your cotemporaries in its elaborate leader of the 6th instant, on Sherman's campaign, gives the whole credit "in words and figures," to the "Army of the Cumberland," while its Nashville correspondent can find no one in the field but Hooker and Thomas. Nor is it alone. Other papers continually exaggerate in favor of the same command. Secondly, all I have suggested in this connection is absolutely correct. Soldiers read your papers, their comments upon the campaigns and battles, and are as much interested in the publication of the truth in relation to them, as their officers are in what Sherman styles "the cheap flattery of the Press."

You will hear of the army at my next writing from some point south of the Chattahoochee. JACK.

FROM NASHVILLE.

News From the Front—Prisoners—Events Forthcoming—The Kentucky Raid—East Tennessee and Gov. Johnson.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
NASHVILLE, July 18th, 1864.

I have been anxiously awaiting news from the front, but have received nothing since the crossing of the Chattahoochee. I am impressed with the belief that an advance on Atlanta occurred two or three days since, but have no official confirmation as yet. I know the programme, and while certain contingencies may have caused delay, I think it is highly probable that such is the case. There were some railroads to break before an advance was made, but I believe they have already been broken. There can be no question of our ability to drive Joe Johnston from Atlanta, and therefore Sherman has determined that when he retreats it will be with his men alone, unless he has already shipped away some of his equipage.

If the Augusta road can be destroyed on the east, and the Macon road on the south, all will be well. If Johnston's army evacuates, it will be without baggage or heavy guns, and it is believed that a large quantity of railroad rolling stock will be isolated, which is a matter of no small moment.

Information from deserters is to the effect that a great number of engines and cars are now at Atlanta, doubtless to be used in case of a further retreat; and if these were cut off, it would be a greater blow to Johnston than the loss of 10,000 men. I believe firmly that they have, ere this, been cut off.

Whenever Atlanta is completely isolated by raids, then, and not till then, will Sherman advance; and it is because I feel sure it has already been so isolated that I entertain the opinion that the siege has already commenced. But whether it has or no, will be settled ere this reaches you.

PRISONERS

at the rate of 200 to 600 per day pass through this city, on their way North. They are war worn, and care worn, and many are anxious to take the amnesty oath. Within the last few weeks, several hundred of the "Chivalry" who left Nashville, in 1861, in search of their regiments, have passed up to a summer residence at Camp Chase; they were very anxious to get a few hours' parole, to "see their friends," but the authorities "couldn't see it," and they were sent away without being gratified.

EVENTS FORTHCOMING.

There are events which must, within ten days, be developed, in the front, which will not only rejoice, but startle the loyal people. I predict a success of the highest importance, independent of the direct attack on Atlanta. The matter has thus far been kept a perfect secret; not even a rebel sympathizer having the slightest suspicion of what is going on. But it is too soon to particularize; the first of August, however, will develop the situation.

RAID IN KENTUCKY.

That a raid into Kentucky is on foot, there is no longer cause to doubt; the strength of the invading force is variously estimated at from 3,000 to 15,000 men; but my impression is that it will not exceed 5,000. It is led by Buckner. I need only say ample preparations are in progress to meet it, and the fate of John Morgan will await the new leader and his gang.

EAST TENNESSEEANS AND GOV. JOHNSON.

Gov. Johnson is, as he always was, the idol of the East Tennesseeans. They all accept the anti slavery plank in the Baltimore platform, and are to-day as radical as the people of Massachusetts.

The following private letter, received from an officer, reveals the feelings of these noble men so clearly, that I take the liberty of sending it to you for publication:

HEADQUARTERS NINTH TENN. CAVALRY, GALLATIN, TENN., July 16, 1864.

* * * Governor Andrew Johnson will address the Tennessee brigade stationed here, by invitation, soon. The 8th, 9th, and 13th Tennessee cavalry regiments composing our brigade number about 2,500 men.

A week ago a petition, signed by the enlisted men of the brigade, was sent to Gov. J. requesting him to deliver us an address at the earliest period his engagements would permit. The Governor, though reluctant to speak at this time, has consented to address us. He could not refuse to comply with the request of so many East Tennesseeans, his neighbors,—who have not had an opportunity of hearing him or any one else since the secession of the State.

In addition to our brigade there will be a large number of citizens to hear the Governor.

For several days it has been reported here that the Governor would address our brigade, and a desire has been manifested on the part of a large number of citizens to hear him.

The fact is, the lines are as closely drawn here between loyalty and treason, as elsewhere. There is not a man but is either a radical, or a traitor.

I shall expect stirring war news soon.

FEMALE REBELS.

ST. LOUIS LADIES SENT SOUTH.

The Cases of Madams Hough, Snead, Polk and Haynes.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, July 22.]
HEADQUARTERS DEP'T. OF THE MISSOURI, OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GEN., ST. LOUIS, MO., July 9, 1864.

Major General W. S. Rosecrans, commanding Department of Missouri, St. Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL:—I respectfully submit for your consideration the following cases of female prisoners:

Mrs. Nina E. Hough, wife of Warwick E. Hough, now Captain and Assistant Inspector General in the rebel army.

Mrs. Harriet B. Snead, wife of Thomas Snead, lately member of General Price's staff, and now professing to represent St. Louis in the rebel Congress at Richmond.

Mrs. Anna E. Polk, wife of John W. Polk, now engaged in raising a crop in Hempstead county, Arkansas, formerly residing in this State, and moved there in consequence of his adherence to and support of the rebellion.

Mrs. Ada M. Haynes, widow, formerly residing in this city, but in consequence of her general disloyal behavior, banished South by Provost Marshal General Dick, which will be seen by reference to order No. ——, dated …

MRS. HOUGH.

By reference to papers herewith forwarded, it will be seen that Mrs. Hough and her husband formerly resided in this State, at Jefferson City, and that she has been living in various parts of the South within the rebel lines from the beginning of the rebellion, her husband having entered the rebel service at Jefferson City in May, 1861.

It appears from her own statement, taken under oath, that she arrived in the city on the 6th inst., remained on the boat "Belle Memphis"—in which she was a passenger—over night, and on the morning of the 7th went to the Pacific railroad depot, with the view of proceeding to Jefferson City, when she was arrested; that she had a pass from Gen. Lee, of the rebel service, passed through the rebel lines, and entered ours without any molestation, though she had no authority so to do; that she had arrived at Memphis on the 29th of June; did not report herself to any United States authority there, but that one A. Massey, a cousin of hers, obtained a pass for her to come to Cairo, where she arrived on the 5th inst.

How this pass, under the circumstances, was obtained, does not appear. It is dated "July 2d," and signed "Thomas H. Gibson, Assistant Provost Marshal," authorizing guards to pass Mrs. Hough and family to Cairo. "Good for three days."

At Cairo she failed to report to any of the military authorities, and came to this city without interference.

Mrs. Hough states the object of her visit to this department to be to visit a mother residing in Boonville, and that she had no other view in coming here; that she brought no rebel communications with her but that of "love to friends," nor any written ones except to Mrs. Rootes, Jefferson City, and another to a party in Arkansas, directed to a Mrs. Knight, Independence county, Ark.

She frankly states that she is a Southern sympathizer, and desires the success of the Southern Confederacy. This is the substance of her statement, under oath.

On an examination of her baggage, there was found nothing of any special importance but a piece (about an inch and a half square) of a human skull, on which was written, "December 31, 1861, Wilson's Creek."

Mrs. Hough was therefore recalled for further examination, when she stated that she thought the piece of skull belonged to a Union soldier, and that she kept it as a memento of the battle of Wilson's Creek, and took occasion to express herself with affected indignation at the manner of her examination. She regarded it as unprincipled, and the asking of such questions as had been asked her was infamous. During this examination she also stated that she had received a letter at Columbus, Mississippi, about the 1st of May, 1864, from Miss Ella Greenleaf, Greenville, Missouri, through a Federal officer's wife, but did not "know his name—reckoned it was Captain Humanity." It being so manifest that this was not only a trifling and impertinent, but entirely untruthful answer, she was reminded by the examiner that she was making her statements under the solemnity of an oath, and that her conduct did not seem at all in accordance with the solemnity or propriety of the occasion, when she remarked, "I do know his name; it is Knickerbocker. He is a Surgeon, stationed at Memphis. He married a Miss Majors. I knew her in Jefferson City, Mo; I think her father lives in Fayette county."

The true character of this woman and object of her coming here cannot be mistaken. She came here in disregard of all military rules and regulations, and the spirit and temper manifested on her examination showed but too plainly what may be expected of her if permitted to remain here. Though there is no doubt this woman, under the facts presented, can be convicted and punished, the better course, it seems to me, would be to adopt the plan recommended by Provost Marshal General Dick, in his communication of March 5th, 1863, and fully approved and authorized by the War Department. I therefore respectfully suggest that this disloyal woman be sent through the lines to join her husband in the South.

MRS. SNEAD.

The case of Mrs. Harriet B. Snead is as follows: She has lived in Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas for the past year, and came into our lines, as she represents in her statement, taken under oath, by permit from military authority, at the mouth of White River, called Gunboat Station, but has none in her possession to produce. She represents that it was obtained by a young man and handed to a lad who was with the party she came with; that said lad subsequently gave it to the clerk of the boat, while *en route* to Memphis. She states further, that she has been in and out of our lines twice before—the first time in July, 1863, and again in February, 1863—the last time by permission of Gen. Steele.

The first time she passed out of our lines in a carriage without permit of any kind. She admits having brought rebel messages this time to Mrs. Dr. McPheeters, Mrs. Truston Polk, Mrs. Thornburg, Mrs. Peters and Mrs. Von Phul; that she brought no Confederate money nor notes or drafts, nor orders touching monetary matters; that she was accompanied to St. Louis by a Mrs. John W. Polk; that she and Mrs. Polk remained at her father's house—Walker R. Carter—until the time of her arrest; that it is her desire to remain here until fall, and then return to the Confederacy, but is not willing to take the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government, and would not "disgrace her husband by taking an oath against a Government for which her husband has risked his life and continues to do so." This is the substance of her statement, in which she entirely avoids to acknowledge the fact of having brought any communications with her other than the verbal messages mentioned by her, and yet several letters were subsequently found in the possession of Mrs. Polk, who, when arrested, was on her way back to the South, which letters were answers to letters brought from the South by Mrs. Snead, and in which the fact is distinctly stated by the writers of them, thus proving beyond all question that the statement of Mrs. Snead, though made under the solemnity of an oath, is untruthful and unreliable.

Of her disloyalty there can be no more doubt than that of Mrs. Hough, and I would recommend that she, too, be again sent back within the rebel lines.

MRS. POLK.

The case of Mrs. Anna E. Polk is, I am happy to say, one presenting none of the discreditable features of the two former. Her statement made under oath bears the impress of truthfulness. It is frank, and exhibits none of the equivocating and mental reservations that disfigure those of the two former. She makes a clean breast of all she knows. The facts disclosed by her are briefly these:

For the last three years her husband and herself have been in nearly all the Southern States—the last one being Arkansas; that her husband, being at present engaged in farming in Arkansas, she, in company with Mrs. Mary Trigg, left her home, eighteen miles from Shreveport, Louisiana, for Memphis, via Pritchardsville; that her object in visiting Memphis was to recruit her health and obtain supplies for her children, and also to secure some real estate held by her prior to marriage; that she Mrs. Trigg and Mrs. Stockton, also Mrs. Snead, who joined the party at Camden, Arkansas, left Gunboat station between the 12th and 15th of June, for Memphis; Mrs. Trigg, she understood, obtained the pass for the entire party, and gave it to Stockton, at least so Stockton informed her, who afterwards gave it to the captain or clerk of the steamer Tycoon, the boat upon which the party took passage. She arrived at Memphis on Friday succeeding the Tuesday she left Gunboat station; remaining in Memphis but one night; did not report to the military authorities in Memphis, nor apply for a pass to St. Louis because she was informed it was not necessary; at Memphis she was informed by the assessor and collector of taxes, when she produced the deeds of lands claimed to be owned by her, that no receipts of taxes paid by her would be given; that she made no purchases at Memphis on her arrival. She gives a full account of the moneys and letters brought with her, and how they were disposed of, for the particulars of which I refer to her statement; she also explains how she came to purchase so large an amount of goods in St. Louis as was found in her trunk when arrested.

She further solemnly asserts that she was not hired by any party or parties to visit St. Louis or any other place as an emissary from those engaged in the rebellion, and that while here she did nothing to which the least objection could be made. She further states that she has an infant six months old in Arkansas, and that her husband, who is also there, is not now engaged in the rebellion, and that her interests and happiness are with her husband there, but that were he to return to the loyal States and renew his allegiance, she would have no hesitation in taking the amnesty oath.

I respectfully suggest that Mrs. Polk's case, being essentially different from the others, is nevertheless one which, it seems to me, cannot be overlooked, and that the best course to dispose of it would be to send her back to her husband.

MRS. HAYNES.

The case of Mrs. Ada W. Haynes differs in many respects from the former ones, and is one in which I would not deem it proper to recommend banishment to the South, because, having come here in violation of orders, and accomplished probably all she came for, she now could not be better accommodated than to be sent back. Her case is one of this character:

During the spring of 1863 she was one of a number who, for general disloyal conduct and mischievous practices, were banished South by Provost Marshal General Dick, under orders from the War Department. At the time she was thus banished there is ample evidence at hand showing that she hailed the banishment with joy and delight. After being there for some length of time she made up her mind to come back, and accordingly started off to St. Louis and arrived here the last week in March last. In her statement, taken under oath, after her arrival here, she says she brought with her about $500 in Confederate money, and exchanged it for Government currency before she penetrated the Federal lines; that she did not report at Memphis, but obtained a pass from the Provost Marshal there to Cairo—how or in what manner remains yet unexplained—and was not asked for a pass on the way up to St. Louis; that she brought no written or verbal communications to any one.

She avows, further, in that statement, her willingness and desire, if allowed, to take the amnesty oath, and remain in Missouri—to abstain from furnishing any information or assistance to those in rebellion, and to demean herself in all things as a loyal citizen.

If her statement could safely be believed and relied upon, her case, though she is here in violation of a positive order, and in defiance of it, would perhaps be entitled to consideration and she recommended to generous clemency. But her whole demeanor since her arrival, in every way directly and emphatically contradicts the sincerity and truthfulness of her statement. Notwithstanding the protestations in that statement, she has continued, by her action in every respect, without disguise or any attempt at disguise, to be rebel in all her manifestations, feelings, sympathies, declarations and actions, and I am thoroughly satisfied that she is not a safe person to be allowed her liberty in this community. Passing over the offense of which she is guilty, and coming here in violation of orders, I would respectfully recommend that she be banished—or, perhaps, rather released—on condition of giving bond, with security, that she will take up her residence in any of the New England States or New York State.

I refer you to the letter of Col. Dick, then Provost Marshal General, which I have already noticed, and which received the approval of the War Department, as in my judgment indicating the correct policy to be pursued in these cases, and forming a precedent for them. J. P. SANDERSON,
Col. 13th U. S. Infantry and Provost Marshal General Department of the Missouri.

We report the following General Orders, issued by the General Commanding, on the above report:

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, MO., July 16, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 120.]

Mrs. Anna E., wife of John W. Polk, arrested for visiting in our lines without lawful authority, and attempting to leave and carrying letters and articles without permit, by her truthful statement, confirmed by evidence, having satisfied the General commanding that her intentions were not bad, and that the forbidden letters and articles were imposed upon her care by the selfishness of others less honorable, will be released from custody on taking the oath of allegiance, and permitted to remain within our lines, and, with the consent of the proper military commander, to go beyond them to get her children, and return without unreasonable delay.

By command of Major General Rosecrans.
O. D. GREENE, Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE MISSOURI, ST LOUIS, MO., July 20, 1864.

General Orders No. 125.]

I. The evidence and papers in the case of Mrs. Harriet Y. Snead satisfy the Commanding General that she is an avowed rebel—the wife of a member of the rebel Congress, who is doing all in her power to destroy the nation; that she has come from the Southern lines for alleged personal objects, but bearing letters, which she clandestinely delivered to persons within our lines, in violation of law and orders, whilst disingenuously and uncandidly concealing the fact both in her explanatory letter and sworn testimony; that she is here without proper warrant; that she is an insincere, not to say untruthful, spying and dangerous woman, who, by an open avowal of her hostility to our Government, is unfit to live amongst us. It is therefore ordered that she be sent south of our lines, and forbidden to return without permission from competent authority, on pain of being treated as a spy. The Provost Marshal General of the Department is charged with the execution of this order.

II. Mrs. J. R. Hough, a known rebel in sympathy and action, having come within our lines without proper authority, bringing with her letters that are contraband; also carrying a portion of the skull of one of our soldiers, slain at Wilson's Creek, as a fitting memento of her feelings; and on her examination, under oath, having exhibited a levity and disregard for truth unworthy of a woman, much more of a lady, it is therefore ordered that she be sent beyond the lines of the Union forces, and is forbidden to return without permission from competent authority, on pain of being treated as a spy. The Provost Marshal General of the Department is charged with the execution of this order.

III. After a careful examination of all the facts connected with the case of Mrs. Ada Haynes, from which it appears that she returned to this city in contempt of the order banishing her, with the view, as she alleges, of taking the amnesty oath, and behaving hereafter as a good citizen; and that her behavior since her return contradicts what she has heretofore sworn to, and shows that she is not to be trusted; yet, to give her an opportunity to make good her profession without temptation to herself or danger to the Government, it is hereby ordered that she be released on oath and bond not to reside west or south of the State of New York during the present rebellion.

By command of Major General Rosecrans.
O. D. GREENE, Assistant Adjutant General.
BEN. M. PIATT, Assistant Adjutant General.

FROM THE UPPER MISSOURI.

The Steamer Yellowstone—General Sully's Expedition—Hostile Indians—Mountain Boats, Etc., Etc.

[From the St. Louis Union, 21st.]

The steamer Yellowstone, the flagboat of the fleet owned by the American Fur Company, passed St. Joseph on Monday, en route to this port, and may be expected in to-morrow. She came from Dolphin rapids, one hundred and eighty miles this side of Fort Benton. At Cow island, two miles below the rapids, the Yellowstone got aground and remained ten days before getting off. The Benton passed her while aground, on her second trip to Fort Benton. At the rapids the Yellowstone took aboard two hundred packs of robes, and started back on the 27th of June. Nothing of interest was known until the arrival at Fort Rice, the new fort now building at the mouth of Cannonball river by Gen. Sully's expedition.

The following mountain boats were in port at Fort Rice, and were waiting the orders of Gen. Sully; Isabella, Tempest, Sam Gaty, Belle, Peoria, Chippewa Falls, Cutter, and General Grant. The other mountain boats were met below Fort Rice. The Yellowstone made a narrow escape from destruction by reaching Fort Rice as soon as she did. If she had been three hours later she would have been blown to atoms, as one of the boilers had nearly burnt out. Owing to this circumstance she was released by Gen. Sully; otherwise she would have been detained with the other boats.

While Gen. Sully's command were under way and one hundred miles below Fort Rice, the topographical engineer, with two soldiers, started ahead of the command; and when two miles distant, posted the soldiers on a hill, overlooking the valley that he was about to enter after game. When approaching some bushes he was fired upon by a Sioux Indian, the ball striking him in the breast. He immediately gave the signal of alarm to the two soldiers, and in a short time they were back with a company, but the engineer was mortally wounded, and only lived a few hours. The company of soldiers started in pursuit of the Indians, and after some three hours' riding overtook them. The Indians, three in number, seeing no chance of escape, as their horses were fagged out, undertook to cause a stampede of the horses, but did not succeed. They were then killed, their heads cut off and carried to the Cheyenne River, where they were placed upon ten-foot poles, as a death warning to hostile Indians.

While the boat was at Fort Berthold they were informed that 300 hostile Sioux Indians were encamped two miles back. Father De Schmidt, with the sanction of Captain Chouteau, sent for them twice, and had a council each time, and the result was that they were anxious and willing to be in peace with the whites, and remain so. Hostile Indians in force were seen along the river between Fort Rice and Fort Union, and it was known at Fort Rice that great numbers were some miles back of the Fort. The officers of the boat, and several scouts that returned, represent that General Sully is doing absolutely nothing, and his inactivity is severely condemned. He has about 5,000 troops, and they are kept building forts instead of hunting and dispersing the enemy.

About the time the Yellowstone arrived at Fort Union, three men went outside the defenses, and were immediately fired upon. Two were wounded, and one, John Wallace, was killed.

The Yellowstone has on board a company of twenty-six Idaho miners and twelve mountaineers, eight hundred bales of buffalo robes, a buffalo calf and a bald eagle. All the miners were formerly from California, and have in their possession over two hundred thousand dollars in gold, and are in high spirits. They speak of the Idaho mines as a success, but that it took hard work to get it out of the ground. These miners all say they had their little fortunes made, and intended to make good use of what they had.

THE RAID.

Strict Discipline Among the Rebels—Their Marching Orders During the Late Raid.

[From the Wheeling Intelligencer, July 19.]

Mr. Jacob Hornbrook, who returned a day or two ago from a visit to the army in the Valley at and near Martinsburg, brings with him the following manuscript general orders issued by the rebel Gen. Ransom to the officers and soldiers of his command when they commenced their recent great raid into Maryland. They were captured or picked up by some of our boys:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION, VALLEY DISTRICT, June 28, '64.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.—The following directions for the march of this command will hereafter be strictly observed:

Before the march begins on each morning, the rolls of each company will be called after mounting, and the Adjutant of each regiment will keep a list of the names of all deserters.

Before dismounting at camp in the evening, the rolls will again be called, and the brigade commanders will report to these headquarters the number of men absent at each roll call.

The habitual order of march will be in column of "fours," but on narrow roads by "twos." The distance between the head of one brigade and the rear of the other, will be two hundred yards. When artillery and ambulances accompany the brigades, those assigned to each brigade will follow immediately in rear of their brigades. During the march the brigades in rear will regulate their movements by those in front.

Regular halts will be made during the march, and neither officers nor men will leave the column except at each halts, unless by the written consent of the brigade commander, and such permission will not be granted unless for important reasons.

Brigade regimental and company commanders will pass frequently from front to rear of their respective commands, to see that the column is at all times well closed up. Brigades will alternate in the march daily. A rear guard will be placed behind each brigade, and no person except staff officers or couriers will be permitted to fall behind such guard.

All the wagons of this division will march together under direction of the Division Quartermaster.

The Quartermasters of the command will constantly accompany their respective trains. One man, dismounted when practicable, will go with each wagon to assist the driver. He will remain with the wagon. No other parties will be permitted with the train except when a guard shall be necessary. The Quartermasters will be held responsible that no others accompany the wagons. No other wagons or conveyance than those allowed from army headquarters will be allowed.

Upon reaching camp, officers and men must remain in their camps, and commanders will establish proper camp guards.

Immediately upon fixing the headquarters of the brigade, the commanders will report their locality to division headquarters.

The utmost order and perfect quiet will be preserved upon the march and in the camp. The silly practice of whooping and hallooing is strictly forbidden.

Destruction of the fences and crops of the farmers is positively prohibited, and such outrages will be paid for from the pay of the officials of the command nearest where such depredations may be committed.

Greatest care must be taken of ammunition. Not a cartridge must be fired unnecessarily. An important campaign is commenced, and upon its results depends more than we can estimate.

The Major General commanding asks and expects from every man of his command a hearty and cheerful compliance with orders, assuring all that they shall reap and enjoy the full fruits of whatever their labors and privations may obtain.

By command of Major Gen. RANSOM.
[Official.] WALTER K. MARTIN, A. A. G.
Brigadier Gen. NED MCCAUSLAND, Commanding Brigade.
N. FITZHUGH, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION, June 24th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 2.—The following act of Congress approved June 1st, 1864, is published for the information of this command:

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact that the Commanding General of any army in the field, shall have the power to direct the dismounting of any non-commissioned officer or officers, soldier or soldiers in the cavalry service in his command, and to place him or them in the infantry, who shall misbehave before the enemy or shall be guilty of wasting, spoliating or appropriating to his use any private property or doing any violence to any citizen.

SEC. 2. That the horses belonging to persons so dismounted and which they may have in the service, may be taken for the use of the army and the appraised value thereof shall be paid to the owner.

This will be read at least three times at the head of each company in the command.

By command of Maj. Gen. RANSOM.
(Official.) WALTER K. MARTIN, A. A. G.
N. FITZHUGH, A. A. G.

Our Colored Troops—A Vindication.

[Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]
HEADQUARTERS CO. A, 55TH U. S. COLORED INF'TY, FT. PICKERING, MEMPHIS, TENN., July 19th, 1864.

In the Chicago *Times* of the 11th, and St. Louis *Democrat* of the 16th, is an article entitled "Atrocities by Negro Troops," copied from the Atlanta (rebel) *Appeal*, which does great injustice to the two colored regiments that accompanied Gen. Sturgis on his unfortunate expedition.

The correspondent of the *Appeal* wrote from Okalona, forty miles from the battlefield, and on the statement of fugitives who fled before our army, and raised false reports to exasperate the rebel soldiers against the colored troops.

The writer of this note was constantly with the brigade from the time it left Memphis until it returned again, and does not know of a single instance when any woman was insulted or outraged by colored soldiers. Such conduct would have brought swift and speedy punishment upon them, by shooting or hanging. The colored soldiers are peaceable, gentle and submissive. Where colored soldiers commit one outrage, white soldiers commit a thousand.

Respectfully, &c.
HENRY SIMMONS,
Capt. Co. A, 55th U. S. Colored Inf'y

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 23, 1864.

The past week has been one of financial stringency never exceeded in Chicago. We might add that it has been a stringency so honest, straightforward man should regret. To-day, if anything, it is intensified over any previous day. We are not sure that all who are really entitled to consideration from the banks have received it. Very rarely, men engaged in questionable operations have been entirely neglected. Many of the latter class did hard, and are using their best to save themselves. We hear that several heavy holders of lard, and other like products, have been notified by their bankers that they must transfer it to their own shoulders, and if not done in a few days, it will be forced upon the market to realize. The bankers who have furnished operators the means want their money back, and will have it. They do not like to take the chances in a panic, which everybody predicts will certainly come.

The breadstuffs and other markets were quite weak and dull to-day, and many articles were lower—wheat about 3 cents a bushel notwithstanding the rise in gold. This indicates that the strength of the speculators is growing weak. A week ago they would have been enabled to rally the market, and carry it up 3@5 cents under the same influence which controls it to-day.

Exchange remains as close as yesterday, and perhaps more so. Bankers have been very loth to sell to each other to-day, even at par, and they have been compelled to pay even a small advance on that rate to supply customers, and then give it to the latter at par, in the hope that the present scarcity might be relieved in a few days. It hardly seems probable that any produce will be shipped East so long as the present unsettled condition of the Eastern markets remain. If this be true, there will be little or no exchange made. Of course, this will but increase the present embarrassment, and the price must go up. What course the bankers will take in the emergency, has not been indicated. We can hardly, under present advisement, see any escape from an advance.

Gold in New York sold at 254@255, fluctuating less than any day for a long time. Here the market was dull at 252, with large offerings. Silver was dull at 2[illegible]@235. In New York Silver sells at 2[illegible] below Gold, and the brokers throw out all that is scratched or defaced. Our bankers do not follow their example. Government Bonds are firm, and the rates unchanged; 5-20s, 104; 6s, 1881, 107¼. General business dull with the brokers.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF FORT WAYNE, IND.—Attention is called to the advertisement of this institution, in our columns to-day. A glance at the list of Directors will develop the fact that it embraces the names of some of the best respected and most responsible citizens of Fort Wayne. We commend it to the correspondence of all who need its services.

BONDS OF THE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILROAD.—Judge Beckwith, of the Illinois Supreme Court, has given an opinion concerning the bonds of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railroad, which is published in the New York *Times*. That opinion maintains that these bonds have no legal existence in the State of Illinois. The opinion is of considerable importance to parties in New York, as they have been extensively sold in that market.

MONEY IN NEW YORK.—The Tribune of Thursday (money article) says:

Money continues in demand. Stock houses are borrowing less, but their reduced wants are met with difficulty. Produce paper sells at high rates, and is not regarded favorably. A good deal of money has been advanced upon warehouse certificates, with policy of insurance, by banks at which the fluctuations of the price of gold and the fluctuations of the Produce Exchange with great carefulness. Legal tenders are still scarce, and banks continue the policy of preparation for the 7.30s. The one year certificates are ready taken for temporary investment, and it is argued in some quarters, that to-morrow they will sell at a premium of [illegible] per annum, the 7.30s will be a failure. On the other hand, it must be remembered that the certificates do not pay interest semi-annually, are not convertible into gold bearing [illegible] cent long bonds, and cannot be sold or exchanged [illegible] intended for the people, and to afford high interest for money now used in savings' banks at small interest, or kept in boards idle.

The Boston Traveller of the 20th instant, says: Much paper from the interior, made in aid of the speculation in merchandise, has been offered at liberal rates, which have not been accepted, while prime notes, in connection with the regular trade, are scarce and in good favor at six to nine per cent. Trade generally is dull for midsummer, and continues to be done for cash. The foreign trade is active. Export clearances from the over-stocked warehouses of foreign merchandise and domestic produce, with [illegible] entries rather in excess of the same period in 1863, although at a decline from the few previous weeks. The market for shares at the Brokers' Board has been dull and drooping for the speculative securities. The leading dividend-paying shares and bonds have generally been well sustained, with little change.

The Tribune of Saturday says:

Money among stock houses is reported more abundant, and good paper [illegible] supplied at [illegible] per cent. Produce paper and all commercial paper [illegible] made upon imports are closely scrutinized, and bought with much caution. The spasms in prices on the Corn Exchange are not calculated to make people buy extra hazardous paper at any rate, no matter how tempting.

At a meeting of bill brokers, held on the 19th, it was voted that the act of Congress meant to make the seller of commercial paper pay the tax which is now added to the broker's account of sales.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following were the closing prices for cash July 22, 1864, received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., Commission, Stock and Bond Brokers, 24 Clark street, Chicago:

	1st B'd.	2d B'd.		1st B'd.	2d B'd.
N. Y. C.	[illegible]		Quicksilver	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	
C. & N. W. (pfd)	[illegible]		Hudson River	[illegible]	
Erie (com)	[illegible]		Ill. Cent.	[illegible]	
Erie pfd	[illegible]		Ill's. [illegible] war loan bonds	[illegible]	
C. & P.	[illegible]		U. S. 6 [illegible]	[illegible]	
M. S. (com)	[illegible]		U. S. 5-20s	[illegible]	
M. S. (pfd)	[illegible]		U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	
C. & A. (com)	[illegible]		Certificates	[illegible]	
C. & A. (pfd)	[illegible]		American gold	[illegible]	
Ill. Cent. scrip	[illegible]				
R. & Q.	[illegible]				

First Board, steady. No Second Board Saturday.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 23, 1864.

The week just closed has been an active one in the Dry Goods market. Our merchants have had about all they could attend to. Considering the stringency in the money market, this is remarkable. It is evidence of a confidence in the stability of the market which can hardly be shown in any other. In New York the market is quiet, but prices are tenacious and show no disposition to yield. The Independent predicts that an increased activity in the New York [illegible] market would cause a further advance in prices. The supply of goods in that market is not large, as most of all desirable goods are sold on arrival.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 23, 1864.

The receipts and shipments during the past 24 hours were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS PAST 24 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass Seed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured Meat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter	[illegible]	[illegible]

There was a fair attendance on 'Change to-day, but the general markets were quiet.

The flour market continues dull, and we note sales of only about 700 brls, at $11.50 for White Winter extras; $10.25 for Red Winter extras; [illegible] for Spring extras; and $8.50 for Spring Superfine.

The Wheat market suffered a further decline of 3c ₱ bushel, with sales of about 37,000 bushels, at $2.20 for No 1 Red Winter; $2.12 for No 2 Red; $1.[illegible] @1.96 for Rejected Red; $2.13 for No 1 Spring; $2.[illegible] @[illegible] for No 2 Spring; and $1.[illegible] for Rejected Spring—the market closing quiet at $1.[illegible] for No 2 Spring. There is a fair inquiry for No 1 Spring by Canadians, but it is scarce, and cargoes had to be completed to-day with No 2.

Corn was in fair demand and firmer, owing to the more favorable news from the East, and we note sales of about 150,000 bushels, at $1.50 for No 1 Corn; $1.47½@1.49½ for No 2 Corn; and $1.[illegible] for Rejected Corn—the market closing firm at $1.49 for No 2 Corn.

Oats were in active demand, and fully 1c ₱ bu higher, with sales of 75,000 bushels, at 78@80c for No 1 Oats; 75@77c for No 2 Oats; and 72c for Rejected—the market closing steady at 79c for No 2 Oats in store.

Rye and Barley were almost entirely neglected.

Highwines were dull and almost entirely nominal, with sellers at $1.[illegible] and buyers at $1.65. There were no sales reported.

Provisions were very quiet. Mess Pork was held at $[illegible] without buyers, and we note sales of 200 brls on p t. Lard was quiet, with sales of about 300 pkgs at 18c.

Freights were dull at 5½c for Corn to Buffalo. There is very little demand for freight room—shippers not daring to operate at present prices.

The Grocery market is generally quiet. Sugar has not declined in price, but Hard and Refined grades are less firm, with a better supply. Coffee is dull and neglected, prime Rio selling at 52@53c. Tea is in very limited request, and easier.

Lake Fish in moderate receipt, and with a fair demand prices rule very firm at previous quotations.

Dried Apples in very restricted supply. The market is firmer, with an advance of ½@1c on prime to extra qualities.

Hides are in better demand, with a more limited supply. On Green Salted and part cured we notice an advance of ½c ₱ b, and of 1c on Dry Salted, and on Green Salted Kip and Calfskins.

In Leather the market is moderately active, and in light supply. On Harness and Line we note an advance of 1c, on Calfskins of 10c, and on Sole Leather of 1c ₱ b.

Carbon Oil in light supply and very firm at previous quotations, a [illegible] for best White Oil 90@[illegible] per gal. Benzole in almost nominal supply, with an active demand. On Neatsfoot Oil we note an advance of 10c per gal.

In Wool, with a large supply, and heavy stocks in the market, there is but a limited inquiry. Prices have a downward tendency. On previous quotations we note a decline of 5c per b.

In Lumber the receipts have been unusually light, so that little has been done. Prices are rather firmer but with no quotable change to note.

LATER.

There was a very quiet feeling on the street in the afternoon, without any material change in prices. No 2 Spring Wheat was sold at $2.0[illegible]@2.05, and No. 2 Corn at $1.2[illegible]. Highwines were neglected and nominal.

In Beef Cattle the market has been active and firm at previous quotations. Entered sales, 809 head, at $[illegible]@6.12½, chiefly at $4.25@5.25 ₱ 100 lbs.

In Hogs the market has been active, with a limited supply. The entered sales amount to 1,275 head, at $8.[illegible]@10.00, chiefly at $9.50@9.12½ gross.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 23, 1864.

LUMBER—Received yesterday, 3,138,000 feet. Market to-day in light supply; there has been a firmer feeling, but transactions have been very limited, owing to very few cargoes being on the market.

SHINGLES—Received yesterday, 3,749,000. Market active and very firm at previous quotations.

LATH—Received yesterday, 520,000 pcs. In fair demand and unchanged.

CARGO SALES TO-DAY.

Cargo schr America, from Depere, sold by O. Brewster, 200,000 feet assorted lumber, ½ strips, at $17.75, 150,000 shaved shingles at $4.25; cargo schr Black Hawk, from White Lake, sold by Cone & O'Brien, 70,000 feet common assorted lumber, ½ strips, at $17.50; cargo schr Golden Harvest, from Menominee, sold by Wood, Spaulding's mill run, 100,000 feet lumber at $[illegible].

The following are the yard prices:

Lumber—First Clear, ₱ M	[illegible]
Second Clear, ₱ M	[illegible]
Third Clear, ₱ M	[illegible]
Stock Boards	[illegible]
Box or Select Boards	[illegible]
Common Boards, dry	[illegible]
Fencing	[illegible]
Cull Boards	[illegible]
First Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Second Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Common Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Siding, Clear, dressed	[illegible]
Second Clear	[illegible]
Common do	[illegible]
Long Joists	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, A, ₱ M	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, No 1	[illegible]
Cedar Shingles	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, A	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, No 1	[illegible]
Lath, ₱ 1,000 pcs	[illegible]
Posts, ₱ 1,000	[illegible]
Pickets	[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending July 23, 1864.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 23, 1864.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Live Hogs at the various yards in the city, during the week ending to-day, compare as follows with the previous weekly receipts since June 4, 1864:

	Beeves.	Hogs.
Week ending July 23	4,972	7,180
Week ending July 16	[illegible]	12,201
Week ending July 9	[illegible]	17,129
Week ending July 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending June 25	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending June 18	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending June 11	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending June 4	[illegible]	[illegible]

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT.

	Cattle.	Hogs ₱ 100 lbs.
Mich. Cent. and Mich. S., large cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cars of 150 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central, small cars	[illegible]	[illegible]

TO BUFFALO OR SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

	Cattle.	Hogs.
Mich. Cent. and Mich. S., large cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cars of 150 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central, small cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Wayne cars, 234 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]
TO PITTSBURGH.		
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & C. cars of 234 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. Southern, large cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
do cars of 2[illegible] feet	[illegible]	[illegible]

Rates to Dunkirk $[illegible] ₱ car less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.
Rates to Dunkirk [illegible] ₱ 100 lbs less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

BEEF CATTLE.

The total receipts of Beef Cattle at the various yards in the city, during the week ending to-day, according to the daily returns posted on 'Change, amount to 4,972 head. This is 1,[illegible] head more than were received last week, and 590 head less than the receipts of the corresponding week of last year.

The daily receipts at the various yards compare as follows:

	Receipts.
Monday	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]
Total	4,972

The Beef Cattle market during the week has been more active; and under the influence of a light and inadequate supply both of medium to prime grades, suitable for army use, and of good shipping qualities, prices have advanced 25@40c ₱ 100 lbs on the closing quotations of the market on Saturday last.

The following are the closing prices of the market this evening and compared with last week:

CLOSING PRICES.

	This week.	Last week.
Prime to extra shipping grades	$7.00 @6.50	$6.75 @7.75
Medium to prime, army grades	5.40 @6.75	5.00 @5.50
Thin steers, cows, and coarse oxen	3.50 @5.00	3.50 @4.50

The following are the closing prices of Beef Cattle for the present week and the corresponding week of last year:

CLOSING PRICES.

	July 23, 1864.	July 25, 1863.
Prime to extra grades	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium to prime grades	[illegible]	[illegible]
Com'n to medium grades	[illegible]	[illegible]

From these figures it will be seen that medium to extra grades of Cattle are at present nearly double the prices of the corresponding period of 1863, but that on the commonest grades of Cattle but little difference exists in the prices paid now and then. Between common and extra stock at this time last year there was a difference of $2.45 per 100 lbs, or less than 2½c per lb, at present there is a difference of $3.50 per 100 lbs, or 3½c per lb. There has never been a period equal to the present, in the history of our Beef Cattle trade when similar inducements were offered to farmers to feed stock high, before sending it in for sale.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 23.—The market for the week ending to-day shows a great improvement in receipts over last week, and with a more active competition prices have advanced from 25@40c on last Saturday's quotations. The downward tendency of the market which has existed for some few weeks has been arrested. This has been but a necessary result of the light supply here and in our Eastern markets, and the inadequate supply of Cattle suitable for the heavy army contracts on hand, and for the supply of Albany and New York shippers. The receipts this week in point of quality have been better than last week, but still very far below the average. There are good reasons for believing that extra shipping grades of stock are scarce, and that some time will elapse before our market will be in anything like its usual supply. The principal part of this week's receipts consisted of medium qualities, and a larger proportion than ordinary of cows and thin steers. Fortunately for the owners of this kind of stock the supply has been light, thus enabling them to get much better prices than would have been paid with better cattle in the market. So long as the present army contracts are unfilled, medium cattle will sell without any difficulty, and it is further clear that with no larger supply than we are now getting, present rates will be sustained, if not exceeded; but as soon as these contracts are filled, prices will rush down, probably more rapidly than they have gone up. So that drovers and breeders need to "make hay while the sun shines." All the droves of good shipping cattle offered have been quickly sold, and of the entire receipts this week, there are scarcely any in the yards this evening unsold.

The following are the principal sales this week:—Moore to White & Co., 64 head Illinois steers, averaging 1,131 lbs, at $7.25; Wallwork & Mallory to Marks & Co., 19 head extra Illinois steers, averaging 1,674 lbs, at $7.00; Sprague to McPherson, 18 head Illinois steers, averaging 1,372 lbs, at $7.25; John Adams to Rosenthal, 102 head choice Iowa steers, averaging 1,300 lbs, at $1.75; W. J. Tilden to Rosenthal, 112 head extra Iowa steers, averaging 1,350 lbs, at $7.50; Leech to Rosenthal, 32 head Illinois steers, averaging 1,2[illegible] lbs, at $7.00; Leech to Nigrass, 31 head Illinois steers, averaging 1,209 lbs, at $7.25; J. Adams to Rosenthal, 60 head Illinois steers, fed by J. H. Morris, Sangamon county, averaging 1,371 lbs, at $6.80; Harris to Walrad & Co., 21 head extra Illinois steers, averaging 1,2[illegible] lbs, at $6.00; Wallwork & Mallory to Rosenthal & Co., 30 head Illinois steers, averaging 1,3[illegible] lbs, at $7.25; Crowley to Livingston & Co., 64 head, averaging 1,2[illegible] lbs, at $7.15; J. Adams to Mallory, 31 head Illinois steers, averaging 1,3[illegible] lbs, at $7.25, and to D. Walrad 67 head Illinois steers, averaging 1,3[illegible] lbs, at $7.35.

The market opened this morning with about 660 head of stock in the yards, including the daily receipts. The only good droves in the yards were 22 head sold by Sprague, of Sangamon county, to Hossbury, averaging 1,3[illegible] lbs, at $6.75; 35 head, averaging 1,2[illegible] lbs, at $7.25; and 97 head of Iowa Steers changed by J. Grant, of Dallas county, Iowa, and bought by Wallwork & Mallory on account of Macpherson, averaging 1,170 lbs, at $7.25. Besides these the entire receipts consisted of thin steers and cows, the latter in large proportion. The market to-day has fully sustained its previous activity, and closed buoyant and firm at yesterday's quotations. The entered sales were [illegible] head at $[illegible], and principally at $[illegible] per 100 lbs.

SHEEP CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Arnold	J. Dean	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sprague	Hossbury	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grant	McPherson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arnold	Slegler & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allen	Slegler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bentley & Nudd	O'Shea	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'Shea	Zelaser	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Webb & Kelly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bentley & Nudd	O'Shea	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'Shea	Grady & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bentley & Nudd	Leleen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bryant	Enwright	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allen	Clark	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Grisley	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Watkins	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sherman H & P.	Whiting	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brittenham	Whiting	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oliver	Wilkins	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sherman H & P.	Webb	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Webb	Kahn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cooley & Eldridge	Cague	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Riley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Adams	Fawsett	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leach	Frank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gregory	Fawsett	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

HOGS

The total receipts of Hogs during the week ending to-day, according to the daily returns posted on 'Change amount to 7,180 head. This is 5,[illegible] head less than were received last week, and 5,[illegible] head less than the receipts of the corresponding week of last year.

The daily receipts at the various yards compare as follows:

	Receipts.
Monday	1,[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]
Total	7,180

With a considerable decline in the supply of Hogs during the week, the market has been very active, and prices have ruled considerably firmer, with an advance of 50@75c ₱ 100 lbs on last Saturday's quotations.

The following are the closing prices of the market this evening, and compared with last week:

CLOSING PRICES.

	This week.	Last week.
Prime to extra grades	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium to prime grades	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common to medium grades	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock Hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]

SATURDAY EVENING, July 23.—From the first week in January until the present time, "reliable information," so-called, has been brought week after week, that the ensuing fortnight would exhaust the present crop of hogs in the country. Some of the better posted bearers of this weekly information were available to give figures, of the numbers available in Iowa; across the Mississippi; on that expedition line of railway, the Hannibal and St. Joseph; through the principal portions of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, &c. Well, figures do not always show facts, and so it has proved to be the case here; and "reliable" gentlemen from the country, do, sometimes lead us astray, as has been done in reference to the hog crop week after week, until the cry of "wolf" has ceased to be cared for. The receipts of Hogs footed up above, for the week ending to-day seem most unmistakeably to lead to the conclusion that at length we have got nearly to the end of anything like a large supply. But whether the Hogs are in the country or not, still remains to be seen, most probably they are; but with the prospect of our abundant corn harvest, farmers are not so anxious to send their stock of light weights into market, although prices range from $7.2[illegible]@10.[illegible] per 100 lbs, as to feed them for the fall trade.

Our reports to hand through the week from New York, Philadelphia, Albany and other cities have been anything but favorable, and the activity and firmness which have prevailed are due to the fact that not only has the supply been unexpectedly small, but also that it has been barely sufficient to enable shippers to fill the standing orders they have had on hand.

There were in the various yards this morning about 1,200 Hogs; the entered sales during the day amount to 1,275 head, at $8.50@10.00, but chiefly at $9.50@9.12½ ₱ 100 lbs. Trade has been brisk, and a larger supply would have failed to meet the demand. The entire sales were closed out at a further advance of 15@25c ₱ 100 lbs, or of 40@50c ₱ 100 lbs on last Saturday's quotations.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Rodolph	W. M. Tilden	[illegible]	[illegible]	$10.00
Cheshire	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allen	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	S. Huntley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orndorf	Montgomery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bentley & Nudd	S. Huntley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Montgomery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallwork & M.	Hossbury	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Markway	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McAfee	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hough	Romp & Hough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holt	Priest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHEEP.—The receipts of fat Sheep have been very limited and below the demand. On prime qualities we note an advance of 15@25c since Saturday last. Large numbers of stock Sheep are still passing thro' westward; such is the supply, that it is evident that western farmers mean to grow wool: not sparingly, nor on a small scale, but in sufficient quantities to make this the important wool district of the Northwest.

SHEEP SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
G. Adams	Bierstaff	[illegible]	[illegible]	$3.50
do	Danbe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thomas	Bierstaff	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Provisions Falling.

[From the Philadelphia Gazette.]

At no moment since advantage was first taken by unduly avaricious spirits of the calamities of the country to enrich themselves have the prospects of a fall in prices, and a recurrence to something like the *status ante bellum* in regard to cost, has been so promising as it is now.

The speculative fever has nursed itself into apoplexy; and although it is not dead and may not soon die the disease has come to a crisis in such sort that it will be expected to yield gravely all who are so constituted as to need food, and require clothing. The results sufficiently prove that very much of the enhanced cost of living is attributable to speculation; to causes generated by war, as they are leaned upon and made to serve the own selfish ends despite all other considerations. Flour, which has been steadily increasing as fast as it could be controlled by those most greedy of it in the previous [illegible] trade, and in one day fell half a dollar to a dollar and a quarter per barrel, with a supplementary fall the next day, and encouraging intimations that it would continue going down stairs to the figures from which it advanced. Pork has fallen similarly, and the feeling has touched other articles which are lightly or not at all touched by taxation, and have no relation to tariff. The consequence has been to induce those who are now carrying heavy amounts of these articles to wish to unload some share, if not the whole, and the attempt has produced the fall.

We are unable to state the amount in stock of these leading articles which is now held for speculative solely in the great cities. An estimate was recently published, and the figures were enormous. The demand has not been so urgent as was expected. Batches that ought to have gone forward have been held over, and so on, so that people who have had resort to the corn, to potatoes, and to whatever would form a substitute. Foreign demand has not been so brisk as was anticipated, and was as well as those abroad, are on the eve of a great and prosperous harvest, which will weigh the speculators down, and their retention of supplies is daily adding interest to other losses. The harvest which has begun will begin to find its way to market in a short time, because well prices are still very high. [illegible] many things which are striving to compel consumers [illegible] fall is what it is reported to be, before the harvest has begun to come in, what will it be, when every train unloads great freights through all the East?

Philadelphia Markets—July 20.

The Produce markets are dull, and the transactions are limited, owing to the difference in the views of buyers and sellers. Bark is in demand at full prices. Cotton is very quiet and prices have lowered. Coal is firmly held. Fish and Fruit are without change. In Iron there is very little doing. Naval stores are scarce and firmly held. Coal Oil is dull at lower. Provision market is very dull, and prices lower. Holders of Flour are firm in their views, but the market is very dull; about 2,000 brls sold at $11.00@11.50 for extra family, and $12.50 ₱ brl for fancy Western. 200 brls City Mills fancy sold on private terms. There is no sale [illegible] for extras, [illegible] for extra family, and $12.50@13.50 ₱ brl for fancy brands, as to quality. Rye Flour is scarce, with small sales to notice at $9.25 ₱ brl. Corn Meal is scarce and firmly held.

New York Wool Market—July 21.

WOOL—There is scarcely any demand, and prices are barely supported. The receipts of Domestic Wool are very heavy, as will be seen on reference to our tables. The late sales include 75,000 lbs Fleece at 95@$1.05 for heavy to fine light conditioned State, Western; 1,500 lbs of choice Pennsylvania at $1.10; 20,000 lbs pulled at $1.00@$1.07½; 15,000 lbs Lamb's do at 90c; 25 bales Mestiza at 45@55c; small parcels Cape, from second hands at 50@60c; 165 bales Black Salonica, and 70 do White Donskoi, on private terms.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are on a basis of in storage per bushel, unless otherwise stated. Flour is sold delivered unless otherwise stated.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 23, 1864.

FREIGHTS—GRAIN FREIGHTS—Dull. The engagements were:—TO BUFFALO—Prop Badger State and bark David Morris, with corn, at 5½c; prop Oneida, with part load of corn, at 5c.

"LAKE AND RAIL" FREIGHTS—Dull. We quote:

Flour to Boston, lake and rail	$1.[illegible]
Flour to New York, lake and rail	1.[illegible]
Provisions to New York, lake and rail, ₱ 100 lbs	[illegible]
Provisions to N. Y., all water, ₱ 100 lbs	[illegible]
Flour to Montreal, all water	[illegible]
Pork to Montreal, all water	[illegible]
Flour to Montreal, via Sarnia	[illegible]
Pork to Montreal, via Sarnia	[illegible]
Flour to Portland, via Sarnia	[illegible]
Flour to Boston, via Sarnia	[illegible]
Flour to Buffalo, all lake	[illegible]

The rates to Montreal, noted above, to be paid in gold or Canada currency.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Steady. We quote:

	Fourth Class.	Flour.
To New York, all rail	[illegible]	1.[illegible]
" rail and Lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Boston, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
" rail and Lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Portland, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Montreal, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Albany, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Buffalo, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
" rail and Lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Baltimore, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Philadelphia, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR—Received to-day, 4,758 brls; shipped, 4,[illegible] brls. Market dull and drooping. Sales to-day were: RED WINTER EXTRAS—[illegible] brls "North Lake" at $10.25 [illegible]. WHITE EXTRAS—[illegible] brls "Martin" at $11.50. SPRING EXTRAS—[illegible] brls "Union City" at $10.00; 100 brls spring extra at $9.50; 200 brls low grade extra at $9.00. SPRING SUPERFINE—[illegible] brls "Phenix" at $[illegible].

BRAN—10 tons Bran in bulk at $24.00 on track.

WHEAT—Received to-day, [illegible] bu; shipped, [illegible] bu. Market quiet and 2@3c lower. Sales were as follows: WINTER WHEAT IN STORE—[illegible] bu No 1 Red at $2.2[illegible]; [illegible] bu No 2 Red at $2.1[illegible]; [illegible] bu "No 2 Red" at $1.[illegible]. SPRING WHEAT IN STORE—[illegible] bu No 1 Spring at $2.1[illegible]; [illegible] bu No 2 Spring at $2.0[illegible]; [illegible] bu Rejected Spring at $1.[illegible] [illegible].

CORN—Received to-day, 36,168 bu; shipped to-day [illegible] bu. Market firmer. Sales to-day were: CORN IN STORE—[illegible] bu No 1 Corn at $1.[illegible]; [illegible] bu No 2 Corn at $1.[illegible]; [illegible] bu Rejected Corn at $1.[illegible]. RIVER CORN—[illegible] bu No 2 corn at $1.30 f. o. b. on Thursday next; [illegible] bu Rejected Corn at $1.21 f. o. b. on Thursday next. At the close the market was firm at $1.[illegible] for No 2 Corn in store.

OATS—Received to-day, 16,087 bu; shipped, 16,[illegible] bu. Market advanced [illegible] bu. Sales were:—[illegible] bu No 1 Oats in store at 80c; [illegible] bu No 2 at 78c; [illegible] bu No 2 at 80½c; [illegible] bu do (A. D. & Co.) at [illegible]; [illegible] bu [illegible] at [illegible]; [illegible] bu Rejected Oats in store at 7[illegible]c—the market closing steady at 79c for No 2 Oats.

RYE—Received to-day, [illegible] bu; shipped, [illegible] bu. Market quiet and nominal. No sales.

BARLEY—Received to-day [illegible] bu. Market nominal.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at $3.[illegible]@[illegible] ₱ gallon.

BUTTER—Received to-day, 43,176 lbs; shipped, [illegible] lbs. Market active. We quote:

Prime Dairy, in crocks and tubs	[illegible]
Shipping Butter, in firkins	[illegible]

Sales to-day: [illegible] tubs choice at 3[illegible]c; 7 firkins at 3[illegible]c; 17 firkins at 27; 27 firkins at 31½c.

BEANS—Nominal at $2.00@2.50 per bu.

BAGGING—Market very quiet and in fair supply. Prices firm at previous quotations. We quote:

Stark A	[illegible]
Monitor A, seamless	[illegible]
Hampden A, seamless	[illegible]
Amoskeag A, seamless	[illegible]
Waverly A, seamless	[illegible]
Chicopee A, seamless	[illegible]
Lewiston	[illegible]
Manchester A, sewed linen	[illegible]
Corn Exchange A, sewed linen	[illegible]
Extra Heavy A	[illegible]
Eagle A	[illegible]
Excelsior	[illegible]
Empire City, sewed linen	[illegible]
Garden City, sewed linen	[illegible]
Burlaps, four bu	[illegible]
Gunnies, five bu	[illegible]
do two bu	[illegible]
Flour Sacks, ⅛ brls, cotton	[illegible]
" ⅛ " linen	[illegible]
" ¼ " cotton	[illegible]
" ¼ " [illegible]	[illegible]
" ⅛ " [illegible]	[illegible]
Wool Sacks, heavy	[illegible]

CHEESE—In moderate supply and firm at present quotations. We quote:

Hamburg	[illegible]
Western Reserve	[illegible]
Western	[illegible]

COFFEE—Market dull and unchanged. We quote:

Java, ₱ b	[illegible]
Java, O. G., in mats	[illegible]
Rio, fair to good	[illegible]
Rio, prime	[illegible]

EGGS—In moderate supply, and fair demand. Sales to-day have been made at [illegible] per doz.

FISH—There has been a moderate supply and prices at previous quotations. MACKEREL in fair supply and moderately active. White Fish and Trout in fair supply, and firm. White Fish in good demand with a further advance [illegible] change on previous rates. We quote:

No. 1 White fish, ½ brls	[illegible]
No. 2 White fish, ½ brls	[illegible]
No. 1 Trout, ½ brls	[illegible]
No. 2 Trout, ½ brls	[illegible]
No. 1 Mackerel, new, ½ brl	[illegible]
No. 1 Mackerel, new, ¼ brl	[illegible]
No. 1 Mackerel, new, ½ brl, large	[illegible]
No. 1 Mackerel, new kits	[illegible]
No. 2 Mackerel, new kits	[illegible]
Family kits	[illegible]
Family Mackerel, ½ brls	[illegible]
Codfish, George's Bank, ₱ 100 lbs	[illegible]
Codfish, Grand Bank, ₱ 100 lbs	[illegible]
No. 1 Dried Herring, ₱ box	[illegible]
Scaled Herring, ₱ box	[illegible]
Pickled Herring, round	[illegible]
No. 1 Lake Herring	[illegible]
No. 2 Lake Herring	[illegible]
Dutch Herring, ₱ keg	[illegible]

FRUITS—GREEN APPLES—In more limited supply. Market active and firm at previous quotations. LEMONS AND ORANGES—In good supply and some [illegible] and unchanged. Small Fruits are [illegible] and somewhat irregular receipt. Market [illegible] firm at present rates. We quote:

Green Apples, ₱ brl	[illegible]
Whortleberries, ₱ bu	[illegible]
Cherries, ₱ bu	[illegible]
Gooseberries, ₱ bu	[illegible]
Currants, ₱ bu	[illegible]
Lemons, ₱ box	[illegible]
Oranges, ₱ box	[illegible]
Raspberries	[illegible]

DRIED FRUITS—APPLES—Receipts [illegible] small. Southern are in moderate demand, with fair stocks in the hands of dealers. Michigan and Ohio are in better request, with light stocks on hand, and New York Apples are in small supply. The market continues active with an advance of [illegible] on previous quotations. Domestic fruits [illegible] quiet. Foreign fruits very firm at present quotations, consequent upon the extreme rates of gold. We quote:

Apples, Southern, ₱ b	[illegible]
Apples, Michigan and Ohio	[illegible]
Apples, N. Y.	[illegible]
Raspberries	[illegible]
Cherries	[illegible]
Unpared Peaches, halves	[illegible]
Pared Peaches	[illegible]

FOREIGN FRUITS.

Raisins—Layers ₱ box	[illegible]
Raisins—M. R., ₱ box	[illegible]
Currants, ₱ b	[illegible]
Figs, Smyrna, ₱ b	[illegible]
Citron, ₱ b	[illegible]
Almonds, hard	[illegible]
Prunes, Turkish, ₱ b	[illegible]
Pecans, Brazilian, ₱ b	[illegible]
Sardines, halves	[illegible]
Sardines, quarters	[illegible]

Sales to-day—[illegible] brls Michigan Apples at [illegible]; [illegible] brls Blackberries at [illegible].

HIGHWINES—Received to-day, [illegible] brls; shipped, [illegible] brls. Market dull and [illegible] at [illegible] for small lots.

HIDES—Received to-day [illegible] lbs; shipped [illegible] lbs. With a more active demand, and a light supply, the market rules firmer. On Green Salted Hides we note an advance of ½c ₱ b, and of 1c on Dry Salted, and on Green Salted Kip, and of [illegible] on Calf. Dry Flint are in demand, owing [illegible] to increased shipping orders to New York. We quote:

Green Salted, trimmed	[illegible]
Green, part cured, trimmed	[illegible]
Dry Salted, trimmed	[illegible]
Dry Flint, trimmed	[illegible]
Kip, Green Salted, trimmed	[illegible]
Calf, Green Salted, trimmed	[illegible]
Kip and Calf Murrains	[illegible]

LEATHER—Market moderately active. In Harness, Stock Harness and Line are in small demand, but Calf Skins and Upper are scarce. OAK STOCK is generally in small supply with an active demand. French goods are in limited request, owing to the extreme prices of foreign exchange. On Hemlock Harness and Line we note an advance of 1c on Calf, [illegible] Sole of 1c, and of 10c on Calfskins [illegible]. Market very firm at present quotations. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

Harness, ₱ b	[illegible]	Slaughter, Sole	[illegible]
Line ₱ b	[illegible]	Buenos Ayres	[illegible]
Kip ₱ b	[illegible]	Orinoco, Sole	[illegible]
Calf ₱ b	[illegible]	Oregon good damaged	[illegible]
Upper ₱ foot	[illegible]		
Collar ₱ foot	[illegible]		

OAK.

Slaughter, Sole	[illegible]	French Calf, [illegible]	[illegible]
Harness, ₱ b	[illegible]	French Calf, Lemoine, [illegible]	[illegible]
Kip, No. 1, [illegible]	[illegible]		
Kip, No. 1 heavy	[illegible]	French Calf, Lemoine	[illegible]
Calf, Extra	[illegible]		
French Kip, 1st choice	[illegible]	Linings, ₱ doz	[illegible]
French Calf, 27	[illegible]	Roans, ₱ doz	[illegible]
French Calf, 21	[illegible]		

NAVAL STORES—In moderate demand and firm at previous quotations. We quote:

Tar	[illegible]	Manilla Rope	[illegible]
Pitch	[illegible]	Hemp	[illegible]
Rosin, ₱ 280 lbs	[illegible]	Lath, Yarn, Hemp	[illegible]
Turpentine	[illegible]	Manilla	[illegible]
Oakum	[illegible]	Marline	[illegible]

CARBON OIL—With no improvement in previously limited supply and fair demand, prices rule very firm at previous quotations. Benzole [illegible] active demand, with a merely nominal supply. [illegible] having ceased making for the present since the [illegible] Prices rule very firm, with an upward tendency. We quote:

White Oil, 110 to 120 test, by car load, [illegible] ₱ brl	[illegible]
Straw Oil, 110 to 120 test, do do	[illegible]
Benzole, do do	[illegible]

OILS—Market generally active and firm with a limited supply, prices rule very firm. On Neatsfoot Oil we note an advance of 10c ₱ gal. Other kinds are in good demand at previous quotations. We quote:

Raw Linseed Oil	[illegible]
Boiled Linseed Oil	[illegible]
Olive Oil, bulk	[illegible]
Whale Oil, W. B.	[illegible]
Elephant Oil	[illegible]
Bank Oil	[illegible]
Lard Oil, pure leaf	[illegible]
Machine Oil	[illegible]
Sperm Oil	[illegible]
Neats Oil	[illegible]
Neatsfoot Oil	[illegible]
Castor Oil	[illegible]
Whitefish Oil	[illegible]

ONIONS—In moderate supply and firm at present quotations. We quote at $2.50@[illegible] per bushel.

POULTRY—In light supply and moderately active. Market firm and unchanged. We quote:

Dressed Chickens, ₱ doz	[illegible]
Live Chickens	[illegible]
Dressed Turkeys, ₱ b	[illegible]
Live Turkeys	[illegible]
Pigeons, ₱ doz	[illegible]

PROVISIONS—Received to-day, [illegible] lbs Cut Meats; shipped, [illegible] lbs Cut Meats, [illegible] lbs Lard. Market very quiet.

Pork—Held at $[illegible]. Sales to-day: [illegible] brls city packed on p. t.

Bacon—[illegible] pcs sugar cured Hams at [illegible] loose.

Lard—Market quiet. Sales to-day: [illegible] tcs prime steam lard at [illegible].

POTATOES—Old Potatoes are in light receipt, and very firm at present quotations. New ones are in better supply and unchanged. We quote:

Neshannocks	[illegible]
Peach Blows	[illegible]
Mixed	[illegible]
New Potatoes, ₱ bu	[illegible]

Sales to-day: 1 car Neshannocks, on track, at $1.[illegible].

RICE—Market quiet and firm at present quotations. We quote:

Arracan	[illegible]
Patna	[illegible]
Carolina	[illegible]

SALERATUS—In steady demand. Market very firm and unchanged. We quote:

Babbitt's pure	[illegible]
do best	[illegible]
De Land's pure	[illegible]
do healthy	[illegible]
do chemical	[illegible]

SALT—Received to-day, [illegible] brls. Market quiet.

DOMESTIC—New Fine	[illegible]
Old Fine	[illegible]
Coarse	[illegible]
Ground Solar	[illegible]
Dairy, with sacks	[illegible]
Dairy, without sacks	[illegible]
FOREIGN—Turk's Island, ₱ sack	[illegible]
Ground Alum, ₱ sack	[illegible]

SUGAR—There has been light activity in the market for raw and refined sugar. Stocks are generally light, with a moderate supply, and at our previous quotations the market rules [illegible] firm and unchanged. We quote:

Cuba	[illegible]
Porto Rico	[illegible]
A A Portland	[illegible]
N. Y. Refined, powdered and granulated	[illegible]
White A	[illegible]
Circle A	[illegible]
Extra B	[illegible]
White B	[illegible]
Extra C	[illegible]
Yellow C	[illegible]

SYRUP—Market quiet and unchanged. We quote:

N. Y. Syrups	[illegible]
Molasses	[illegible]
New Orleans, new crop	[illegible]
Philadelphia Bee Hive	[illegible]

SPICES—In moderate supply. Prices rule very firm, owing to the extreme prices of gold and exchange. Demand limited. We quote:

Allspice, ₱ b	[illegible]
Cassia	[illegible]
Cloves	[illegible]
Nutmegs	[illegible]
Pepper	[illegible]

TALLOW—Receipts, 13,387 lbs; shipped, 3,[illegible] lbs. Market active and very firm at present quotations. We quote:

Prime City Packers	[illegible]
Country	[illegible]

TEA—Market quiet, but very firm, at present rates. We quote:

Young Hyson, inferior to common, ₱ b	[illegible]
do superior to fine, ₱ b	[illegible]
do extra to choice, ₱ b	[illegible]
Imperial, superior to fine, ₱ b	[illegible]
do extra to choice, ₱ b	[illegible]
Gunpowder, superior to fine, ₱ b	[illegible]
do extra to choice, ₱ b	[illegible]
Japan, natural leaf, fine to finest	[illegible]
Oolong, inferior to fine, ₱ b	[illegible]
do extra to choice, ₱ b	[illegible]
Souchong, ₱ b	[illegible]

TOBACCO—There is little activity in the market, and with large stocks in the hands of speculators, prices rule firm, and with no change on previous rates. We quote:

FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO—

Choice	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]

SMOKING TOBACCO—

Choice	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]
Common, stems	[illegible]

PLUG TOBACCO—

Natural Leaf	[illegible]
Half bright	[illegible]
Choice Black, sound	[illegible]
Medium, guaranteed	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]

WOOL—With heavy stocks in the hands of dealers, and a large supply, prices have declined 5c ₱ b on previous quotations. At present rates sales are effected out in a small way. Some of the choice [illegible] shipped in Wisconsin has been offered in this market at $1.00 without purchasers. We quote:

Fine Light Fleece	[illegible]
Medium Fleece	[illegible]
Factory Tub Washed	[illegible]
Coarse Fleece	[illegible]

WOOD—In small supply and firm at previous quotations. We quote:

Beech, ₱ cord	[illegible] Delivered at [illegible]
Maple, ₱ cord	[illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED .... July 23.

Stmr May Queen, Keith, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop C. Mears, Blodgett, Lincoln, 150 m lumber.
Prop Favorite, Napier, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop City of Boston, McHarry, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Prop Georgian, Milne, Owen Sound, sundries.
Prop Sun, Jones, Sarnia, sundries.
Bark Wm. Sturges, Higgie, Menasha, 200 m lumber, from Pensaukee.
Brig Monteshuma, Barns, Grand Traverse, 100 cds wood.
Schr Telegraph, Gilhaly, Muskegon, 85 m lumber, 100 m lath.
Schr Golden Harvest, Moore, Green Bay, 250 m lumber.
Schr Milwaukee Belle, Lambert, Green Bay, 337 m lumber.
Schr Challenge, Reed, Pt. Au Sable, 80 cds wood.
Schr Adriatic, Palmer, Grand Haven, 120 m lumber.
Schr Dauntless, Morrison, Kalamazoo, 1,500 R R ties.
Schr J. S. Harvey, Williams, Two Rivers, 100 m lumber.
Schr Cynthia Gordon, Winter, St. Joseph, 40 cds wood.
Schr G. G. Cooper, Henry, Oswego, 314 tons castings.
Scow J. C. Pendleton, Webster, Centreville, 55 cds wood.
Scow Black Hawk, Hinton, White Lake, 100 m lumber.

CLEARED .... July 23.

Stmr May Queen, Keith, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop Free State, Elwood, Buffalo, 20,000 bu wheat, 600 brls flour.
Prop C. Mears, Blodgett, Lincoln.
Prop Favorite, Napier, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Gov. Cushman, Caldwell, Sarnia, 2,400 brls flour.
Schr West, McGrath, Montreal, light to Milwaukee.
Bark Miami Crocker, Fitzgerald, Peshtigo.
Schr J. Mangnia, Higgie, Toronto.
Bark David Morris, Ross, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn.
Schr City of Chicago, Lyon, Buffalo, light to Milwaukee.
Brig Mariner, Kitts, Buffalo, 17,000 bu corn.
Schr Badger State, [illegible], Buffalo, [illegible] bu corn.
Schr Altair, Martin, Buffalo, [illegible] bu corn.
Schr Dane, Chapman, Buffalo, [illegible] bu corn.
Schr Oliver Culver, Wheaton, Buffalo, [illegible] bu oats.
Schr Wm Fish, Wolf, Buffalo, [illegible] bu corn.
Schr Barrett Hart, Davis, Buffalo, [illegible] bu corn.
Schr Gladiator, Fletcher, Buffalo, [illegible] bu corn.
Schr Mary Merton, Van Etta, Buffalo, 11,000 bu wheat.
Schr Ralph Campbell, Ackerman, Saginaw.
Schr Perseus, Proctor, Bay City.
Schr Ontario, Chisholm, Kingston, light to Milwaukee.
Schr Prince Alfred, Goodearle, Port Colborne, light to Milwaukee.

Miscellaneous.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MEDALLIONS

For the Presidential Campaign.

With accurate photographs of President and Vice President of each party, inclosed in neat and elegant metallic cases. Each case contains the likeness of both President and Vice-President. [illegible] Liberal discount to the Trade. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by JOHN GAULT, No. 1 Park Place, New York.

J. G. STANLEY, MANUFACTURER OF HOISTING AND FANCY BASKETS. Children's Carriages, Cradles and Chairs, Brooms, Tubs, Washboards, &c. [illegible]

BRASS STENCIL ALPHABETS. M. J. METCALF & CO., NO. 101 UNION STREET, BOSTON, MASS. [illegible]

STAINED AND CUT GLASS. Works, 13 Harvard Place, Boston, Mass. [illegible] Ornamental Windows [illegible] Churches, Private Residences, Hotels, &c. [illegible] TO SAMUEL WEST.

...Notice.

...we speak of Physi-
...Minister has richly
...of his study for an
...all those dis-
...and Nervous
...ailments free of
...Know Thyself,"
...Address as above.

...ing Machines.

4th National Bank OF CHICAGO,

Designated Depository and Fiscal Agent of the United States.

No. 4 South Clark street,

This Bank is now prepared to receive subscriptions for the new United States

10-40 BONDS

Interest five per cent per annum, payable semi-annually in coin.

These Bonds are exempt from taxation, and at the present rate of premium, expend par nearly.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

They may be subscribed for in sums from one up to any amount, on the most favorable terms, and are the most equally available to the small capitalist, the farmer, the mechanic and the large capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest. Bonds delivered to at the time of subscription, if desired.

BENJAMIN LOMBARD, President.
S. A. BRIGGS, Cashier. [ml 24d5 1y-ENDT 1f

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL

BANK OF CHICAGO.

CAPITAL.....$250,000.

This Bank having complied with all the provisions of the law, will on the 1st of July instant, commence business in its banking house,

154 Lake-st., Marine Bank Building.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.
BENJ. F. ALLEN, Vice-Pres't.
CARL T. J. JUNGE, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago, in the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled an Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said Act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the said Act of Congress.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twenty-eighth day of January, 1865.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF CHICAGO,
Southwest corner Lake and Clark-sts.
CAPITAL, Paid in, - - - $600,000.

JOHN WENTWORTH, President.
ISAAC N. MCKINSON, Vice-Pres't.
E. S. BEADLEY, Cashier.

Threshing Machines.

THE WORLD RENOWNED.
BUFFALO
Pitts' Threshing Machine,
FIRST INVENTED.

And only really successful Machine in use, which can be proven by over

100,000 FARMERS

Throughout the West who have either owned or used them. Illustrated

95 and 97 West Randolph St.,

Where samples can now be seen

With Improvements for 1864.

Together with a general assortment of

Standard Farm Machinery.

Send for a pamphlet.

F. G. WELCH, General Agent.

P. O Drawer 5978, Chicago.

[ml2-32d-2m

To Contractors.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. ARMY,
No. 36 South Gravel,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 18th, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 M. on MONDAY, August 1st, 1864, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with

Four Thousand (4,000) Head of Beef Cattle,

Delivered at the State Cut in Scales, at Baltimore, Md., in lots of (1,000) one thousand each every (10) ten days, to be weighed on each and on each half days after arrival, at the expense of the contractor. Each lot must average about (1) one hundred pounds gross per head, all the fat and tallow will be required to be rendered from weight. Bulls, Stags, Oxen, Cows, Heifers and Calves of ages will not be received.

A deduction of ten (10) pounds will be made from the gross weight of each and every animal, in full of tare, provided the actual gross does not stand in the proportion of one hundred and ten (110) pounds for every one hundred pounds net weight, as ascertained after removal from the cars.

The usual proportion of cows will be required.

All Drivers, after delivery, must be paid for at least seven hundred and fifty (750) pounds gross, and no animal to be received weighing less than six hundred (600) pounds gross.

A rigid inspection will be made at each delivery, by officers to be appointed by the Commissary General. Hulls and Stags, and Heifers, will not be received.

Each bid will be accompanied by the guarantee of Parties-in-Interest, that if the bid is accepted, a contract in accordance therewith, and the proposals will be entered into by or both of the sureties to the National Government.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids considered not reasonable.

Payments to be made after each delivery in cash funds as may be on hand; if none on hand, to be made as soon as practicable.

Proposals must be made out distinctly, "PROPOSALS FOR BEEF CATTLE," and addressed to the undersigned, commencing on the subject line.

It is left to the option of a firm, their names and residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each person or every member of a firm offering a proposal is necessary to write on his bid allegiance to the United States, and that he has never given aid or countenance to persons in the rebellion.

ALL BIDS NOT CONFORMING STRICTLY WITH THE ABOVE WILL BE REJECTED.

Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle."

[jy21-m&th-td Captain and C. S. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
CHICAGO, ILL., July 2, '64.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received by the undersigned until 10 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 15th day of July, 1864, for furnishing fresh beef to the troops and recruits at the following places:

Rock Island, Illinois,
Chicago, Illinois,
Quincy, Illinois,
Springfield, Illinois.

And at all Camps, Forts, Depots and Hospitals in the vicinity of the above named points.

The contract will commence August 1st, 1864, and end December 31st, 1864, or such shorter period as the wants of the service may require.

The beef must be of the first quality, and be delivered in an expressed manner as the Commissary General of Subsistence may direct. Each quarter must be weighed and stamped by a gauger, and the Commissary may direct.

Payment will be made quarterly by a guarantee, as follows:

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, in case the proposal bid of ——— be accepted, it shall be duly published according to the true purport and meaning of the bid, and that the contract shall be executed with bonds in the sum of $5,000.

(Signature of guarantors)

This must be attached a certificate signed by the U. S. District Judge or U. S. District Attorney, in the following form:

"I hereby certify that the above named ——— are known to me as men of property, and each good and sufficient guarantors.

All bids should contain their names in full, also state their place of residence and business. Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement attached to it.

Payment to be made in such funds as may be furnished for the purpose.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Separate bids will be received for each of the points named above, or one bid may be offered for all of them.

Proposals must be in DUPLICATE, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef." J. MOLONEY,
Major and C. S.

[jy5-m&th-td

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received until 9 M. on FRIDAY the 29th of July, 1864, for furnishing fresh beef to the troops at Camp Douglas, near Chicago, Illinois, for the period of one year, commencing on the 1st day of August, 1864.

The delivery of the cattle to take place at Kinzie-ville, Indiana, to commence in time to arrive at the rate of (15) fifteen thousand (1,500) per week until the contract be filled.

Cattle to be weighed on the scales and one half of the gross weight to be considered the quarter of the net weight, which shall be the purchasing weight.

The cattle to be of the first quality, and to weigh at least seven hundred and four (704) pounds gross, and no animal to be received weighing less than six hundred (600) pounds gross.

A rigid inspection will be made at each delivery, by officers to be appointed by the Commissary General. Bulls, Cows, Stags and Heifers, will not be received.

Each bid will be accompanied by the guarantee of Parties-in-Interest, that if the bid is accepted, a contract in accordance therewith, and the proposals will be entered into by or both of the sureties to the National Government.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids considered not reasonable.

Payments to be made after each delivery in cash funds as may be on hand; if none on hand, to be made as soon as practicable.

Proposals must be made out distinctly, "PROPOSALS FOR BEEF CATTLE," and addressed to the undersigned, commencing on the subject line.

It is left to the option of a firm, their names and residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each person or every member of a firm offering a proposal is necessary to write on his bid allegiance to the United States, and that he has never given aid or countenance to persons in the rebellion.

ALL BIDS NOT CONFORMING STRICTLY WITH THE ABOVE WILL BE REJECTED.

Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle."

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, JULY 24, 1864.

THE CITY.

GRAND UNION RALLY.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING IN METROPOLITAN HALL—ADDRESS OF HON. GRANT GOODRICH.

Speech of Hon. J. D. Ward—The State of the Country—Condition of the Treasury—Finances of the Future—Taxation—How the Debt will be Paid—Our Duty to the Army.

Remarks by E. A. Storrs and John Wentworth—War News.

There was a glorious gathering of the masses at Metropolitan Hall on Saturday evening. Soon as the doors were opened the hall was filled almost to overflowing, and as the time wore on until long before the opening of the meeting, the fresh arrivals crowded in, filling every inch of available space, while many hundreds remained without, some lounging in the passages, but the great majority, however, disappointed of not being able to join in the meeting, returned home, determining to be on hand a little earlier next time. The meeting was one of the most enthusiastic that ever gathered within those walls. Every patriotic utterance was applauded to the echo, and the cheers often drowned the voices of the speakers for some minutes. We need not say that the speeches were all of such utterances. The speakers were men well known for their devotion to the cause of liberty and the Union, and for their ability in advocating those great principles which underlie the fabric of human happiness. The meeting was one of those hearty, earnest, enthusiastic gatherings which make their impress on the mind, and conduce to work for the objects which the men who compose it aspire to attain. It was an augury of success—that complete success which comes when reliance on the justice of a cause is conjoined with a firm determination to suffer nothing to interfere to hinder the glorious consummation of victory. There were a great many ladies present. The Great Union Band enlivened the proceedings with soul-stirring music.

At 8 o'clock C. A. Reno advanced to the front of the platform, and nominated Hon. Grant Goodrich as President of the assembly. The motion was carried by acclamation. F. H. Benson then submitted the following list of gentlemen, proposed as officers of the meeting; the nominations were unanimously approved:

ORGANIZATION.

President—Hon. Grant Goodrich.

Vice Presidents—Ira Y. Munn, Murry Nelson, [illegible] H. Burley, Hon. C. Beckwith, John Woodbridge, [illegible] Thomas Nichols, Wm. McKindley, Dr. [illegible], [illegible] Col. C. P. J. Arion, G. A. Springer, John [illegible], Wm. Riehl, P. A. Smith, John Moller, [illegible] Foss, W. T. Woodson, Geo. Himrod, G. Von [illegible], W. Kneies, L. F. Waite, William Fiedler, [illegible] Ruh, Dr. G. C. Paoli, Alonzo Harvey, George Miller, Dr. M. Y. Peterson, M. Shoup, [illegible] D. Houghteling, N. K. Fairbanks, W. [illegible] Smith, Walter Wright, Simeon N. Wilson, [illegible] H. Marsh, C. D. Peacock, Peter Shimp, Aug. [illegible], Sam. McRoy, John Molters, H. B. [illegible], Christ. Teghtmeyer, Lewis Dodge, C. A. [illegible], Dr. J. F. Draper, Russel Green, S. L. Russell, Wm. Gastfield, Charles F. Peck, H. Schlotbauer, H. A. Kauffman, Dr. E. Drier, Charles [illegible], John Schaak, Geo. H. Young and Jas. [illegible] Kirk.

Secretaries.—Hon. J. H. Muhlke, M. P. Beecher, [illegible] S. Wentworth and J. N. Strong.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Hon. Grant Goodrich, the President, then addressed the assemblage as follows:

It is not only proper but the duty of a free people to assemble together to consider the affairs of the Government. Our government at the present time is in peril; every man feels it, we know it. It is a government resting upon the people themselves; it is their government, and it becomes them, and as a solemn duty it devolves upon them, that they should understand and conduct its affairs. For eighty years there has been resting upon this people that heritage of freedom which was transmitted to us by our fathers. We have received and [illegible] of its benefits to the full. We have not only [illegible] children of our sires enjoyed it, but we have opened wide our arms and invited to this country, as to an asylum, the oppressed of other lands, to share the rich heritage bequeathed to us. We offered to the oppressed of every nation under the sun not only the protection of our laws, but the enjoyment of freedom. We have offered to them that they shall become possessors of the soil, freeholders, partners in the Government, and co-partners with us in the enjoyment of the great boon of freedom. [Applause.] But although our fathers declared that all men were born free and equal, and that they were endowed by their Creator with the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, they left a worm at the core—they denied to [illegible] the rights and freedom which they enjoyed themselves. To the poor and [illegible] they denied the rights which they declared that God had endowed them with, and which were inalienable. The patricians and aristocrats, who owned the labor and fattened on the unpaid toil of others, conceived the idea that slavery was not only the fate of the black man, but of all men who labored, and that capital must own the laborer. They so gained on the freemen of the North as that they could not extend that principle over the whole country, and resolved that they would found an empire, the principle of which should be that capital should own its laborers—that the laborer should be serf, the slave of the employer. Feeling that they could not succeed in extending their favorite principle over the whole nation, they resolved some time ago to separate from the North. They found James Buchanan a ready instrument, who permitted his secretaries to empty the Treasury, disarm the North, and scatter its navy to the four quarters of the globe; to divide the democratic party, and thus ensure the election of Abraham Lincoln and make that a pretence for dissolution. They took possession of the forts and arsenals and custom houses of the whole South, and demanded a surrender of Fort Sumter. And because the Stars and Stripes would not succumb to the stars and bars, they fired upon the garrison and thus aroused the righteous indignation of the whole nation. [Cheers.] From that day forth; more than three years, our country has been engaged in such a contest as the world has never seen. Armies have been [illegible], have marched against each other; the hardy sons of the West have hewn their way down the Mississippi, barred as it was by the fortresses of Columbus, Island No. Ten, Randolph, Vicksburg, Natchez and other places. They have hewn their way literally from Cairo to the Gulf of Mexico. [Tremendous applause.] They have planted the American flag and carried it from Cairo to New Orleans. And to-day—there is not a rebel foeman upon that great highway of this country. They have pressed their way up the Tennessee; they have wrested the cloud-capped summits of the mountains about Chattanooga, bristling with cannon, from the enemy. [Cheers.] Sherman, that great man [Applause]—the greatest man on God's earth [Loud cheering], for he is not only great as a General, but great as a philosopher—understands the rules of war as well as the use of war; he knows how to treat secesh—how to deal with the enemies of our country. On from Chattanooga, for a distance of more than one hundred miles, he with his gallant host, has fought his way over rocky mountains, through dark dells and deep forests, flanking and fighting, until to-night he is thundering against the defences of the great city of the South. [Tremendous cheering.] And there is no power in the South—on the continent—that can save that rebel army. The Union hosts are not only terrible as any army with banners, but powerful as an army that combines moral and physical power with bravery. Grant has crossed the Rapidan, and through that terrible Wilderness, amidst smoke, and fire, and blood, and against the entrenchments, the serried hosts of the best army that has ever existed, have forced their way to the rear of Richmond, and to-day command all its means of access, of ingress and egress. [Loud cheering.] Grant holds it with a tenacity that will never be driven away; he will stay there until he presses the enemy to the wall, until our flag shall float over the doomed capitol of Richmond. [Repeated cheering.]

With such success, such results as these, is it not amazing that there are found men in our midst who counsel submission, peace, division; who counsel the sundering of the integrity of this nation, and would thus plunge us into a state of anarchy such as the world never saw? Depend upon it that as sure as there is a division of this country there will be lasting anarchy and bloodshed and ruin. Should we submit to yield to this proposed empire of slaveholders every vessel going down the Mississippi would be saluted with the bowie knife and pistol. Do you suppose you can yield to them? Why before the nations of the earth your cheeks would tingle with shame, the finger of scorn and derision would be pointed at you; your flag would be dishonored, it would be no longer a protection to you. [No, no.] Never, never then shall we yield this contest; never till the last rebel shall ground his arms and consent to submit to the outraged laws which he has violated. [Cheers.] It is amazing that men with such cowardly hearts, men so craven, should be found in our land. But they have their fathers. Even in heaven there was rebellion, and Satan had his sympathizers. There has never been a war on the face of the earth, for the assertion of the principles of free government, but there have been cowards, sneaks, men who were ready to throw themselves down and submit. And the race is not extinct. Still we have them in this country—men who would consign to ruin this beautiful country of ours, spreading from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the home of the free and the brave, who would consent to a destruction of its power. Perish, Perish for ever such men! [Continued applause.] Is there not some blighting curse, some hidden thunder, in the stores of Heaven to blast men who build their glory on their country's ruin. But the destiny of those men is fixed; their fate is certain. Sure as that the Sun rolls round will come the day when those men will be execrated and contemned as the [illegible] and contumelious of the earth, and their children by crowds will throng the halls of legislation to obtain a change of their names, that it may not be known that they are descendants of such [illegible]. [Cheering.] And what is more; if this contest should be unsuccessful on our part, their fate [illegible] more certain than it would be under the auspices of success, because when the people came to see all that they had lost—nationality, national honor, all that they have cherished upon earth—they would turn upon the men who had forced them into this ruin and would pour upon them a flood of indignation that would hurl them to the earth and give them a name which shall last forever. It is said that this is a bloody contest; true, it is, but it is equally true that no nation ever rose except through blood. It is a mysterious thing in the counsels of Providence; we cannot understand it, but it is so, and it is not the greatest misfortune for a nation to be engaged in such a contest. Better that a whole generation should be swept from the face of the earth, than that the principle of freedom should die. It is not the greatest calamity to die on the battle field. It is hard for the loving father or mother to give up their boy, but it is not the greatest evil that could befall them. What is the purpose of life? It is success; to so live as that when we are dead the world will be better for our having lived in it. The man who does not live for that had better not have lived at all. When a loved boy shall lay himself on the altar of his country, it will give to that family a character that it never had before. It is said that the strongest yearning of the human heart is for immortality, not only in the other life, but here. The dying soldier on some desert shore, before he scoops his grave in the sand, writes his name upon a stone in the hope that some one will come there and see where he has lived. To be remembered with gratitude by those who come after us, is the desire of every man. If the brave boy die on the battle field his father and children and grandchildren will take the little ones on their knees, and tell them the story of his bravery; and in the heart of father and uncle and cousin there shall rise the glorious aspiration to imitate his virtues; and that father and mother and the brave boy shall have a name and immortality which they could not have achieved by a successful civil life. [Cheers.] [illegible]

[illegible]

before them, however, to praise Mr. Lincoln, if so, he would say that that man was almost more than human, he may have done many things he should not have done, and left undone many things he should have done, but he has been tried severely, as in a furnace, he believed him to be honest, he believed him to be true, therefore it was not right to move such a man, and especially to change commanders at the present crisis. He firmly believed that if Mr. Lincoln be returned the war will cease in less than a year, and then will be experienced the beauties and happiness of peace, when this great nation can rest and be refreshed after its great struggle, and every one will be proud to call himself an American.

SINGING.

The band played an inspiring air, after which, amid loud cheering, Frank Lombard mounted the platform and sang one of his patriotic songs.

ADDRESS OF HON. J. D. WARD.

Hon. J. D. Ward was announced by the President as the next speaker. He was received with oft succeeded rounds of applause. He spoke as follows:

Fellow Citizens: I am one of several who will address you to-night, and I hardly know the course I shall pursue during the few moments I shall occupy, or how I shall succeed in interesting and entertaining you. When I see this large audience here to-night, it speaks louder than the words of any man can, of the interest which the American people have in the grand issues which are at stake in this land of ours. We have abundantly supplied the Government in all its wants; we have supplied it with men and money which constitute the war power. We have, during the last three years, sent out of our midst scores and hundreds and thousands of the best and bravest and noblest of our men; and I thank Heaven there are yet enough, as is evidenced by this meeting, there are yet enough of loyal, liberty loving Union men left to protect and defend our liberties at home, while our armies are protecting and defending our liberties in the field. [Applause.] We have two capacities, so to speak, to fill. We are fighting a double war; while our armies are subduing the armies of the rebellion, men at home must see to it that we do not lose ground and fall at the North. We are waging two wars, and without success in both, our victory would be incomplete. I feel that it would be a sad calamity if, while our troops under Grant were to take Richmond and all Virginia, we were to get loyal Chicago taken by sympathizers with this rebellion, and turned over to the enemies of the country. Then, I say, hand in hand with the progress of our army in the field—while they are carrying fire and sword, and war, stern, relentless, bloody war, through the South—let us see that there be not kindled at the North, flames which shall bring the bloody fires of war to our own homestead.

I propose to discuss, for a few moments, in my way (not expecting that I can tell you any facts you do not already understand) those subjects which are so dear to us, and which are of so much consequence not only to this generation but to our posterity, and of so momentous importance to the world for all time to come; for God only knows where the light of liberty can again be found if they are permitted to quench it upon the soil of America. [Cheers.]

We have learned something in the past three years, and we are constantly progressing on towards improvement. Our improvement is steady and certain—we learn by experiment—we learn by experience. Our Government is an illustration of this. When our forefathers were tired of the yoke of the British, they threw it off. Often times during the progress of the war of independence, they scarcely had any recognized form of government, and by consent the acts of the Continental Congress were called the supreme law, and its laws were obeyed as a matter of necessity. When peace came, articles of confederation were entered into; these were thought to be sufficient, and for nine or ten years the country went on with that sort of organization. But as the colonies grew in strength, and in power and wealth, a new form of government was found to be necessary, and a constitution was prepared, advocated, encouraged, enforced, and carried into effect, by the same people who ten years before had thought the articles of confederation sufficient. That was indeed a great improvement upon all the plans that had preceded it; that constitution is our law to-day. It is not, and it was not perfect, at the time of its formation; and it was not, so considered, because the very men who advocated its adoption, provided within its own terms, for its amendment, for its change, for its modification. Feeling that the wants of a great people might in time educate them up to a better and higher view of things, and that changes might be needed in the organic law of the land, they provided a way by which it might be amended, and as the needs and wants of the people have extended, amendments have been found to be necessary, and they have been made. I respect and revere, and I ought to respect and revere that Constitution. It has brought us much good, great happiness and prosperity. It has brought us up from our infancy to the present time, and I respect and revere it, and I say of it it stands as a monument of the genius, the wisdom, the purity of the men who formed it; but if it be not sufficient to answer the wants of a great and growing people, if it stand as a barrier across the path of our expanding future, it must be amended, for the Constitution was made for the people, and not the people for the Constitution. [Loud applause.] We have been educated, in this respect, to a higher point, and we have seen that these things are needed. The mechanic who stands by and viewing the wonders of the steam engine, pronounces it perfect in all its parts, and says that the ingenuity of man cannot devise or invent an improvement, understands not the first principles of his profession; and the statesman who, to-day, says that the Constitution, containing as it does, so many salutary and glorious provisions, is not susceptible of amendments to fit it to the wants of a great and growing people, understands not the first principles of his profession. [Applause.] Then our forefathers, in their wisdom, gave us this instrument; it was the best device upon the face of the earth; the past has shown, and the present proclaims it in thunder tones, and has written it in characters of blood all over the South, that it is not to-day sufficient for the wants of this people. It has recognized all these things against which we are contending now, and every loyal man, every man who loves his God, humanity and liberty, every man who loves his country, cries aloud for such amendments and changes as shall adapt it to the wants of the present time, and shall fit it to be transmitted to our posterity. [Cheers.] And that man or party that places itself or himself against the manifest destiny of the American people, and says that he must have the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is, is a dolt, a fool, and unworthy the name of a man. [Loud cheers.] If the experience of the past be worth anything, it is our duty to profit by it; and it has been shown that, working within our Constitution, there has been something that interfered with its harmonious progress, that man or party who says we must bear and suffer the evil without striking a knife at the root of it, would tie us to the past, and he will be crushed and destroyed by the progressive advance of this great and free people in its march up the high plane of liberty, founded on the basis of universal emancipation and freedom to all of God's creatures. [Great applause.] Four years ago a Convention was held by the radical men of the nation, by those men who have since proved to be the loyal men of the nation. [Cheers.] Of all the men who sat in that Convention in the old Wigwam, I do not believe that one of them has ever aided the rebel cause, or ever held [illegible] upon its shoulders. [Laughter and applause.] I do not think that any man who was in that Convention in 1860, is a rebel in 1864. [Renewed applause.] It was at that time, and in that Convention, that they nominated that great and glorious old Abraham Lincoln. In that Convention they declared against the extension of that curse, which was defended by the people of Baltimore, as he passed through that city on his way to assume his seat as President of the United States. But now I see that the representatives of that same party in Baltimore have advanced step by step, and educated by the blood of thousands who have perished in this war, they have at last declared that that institution shall be extirpated from the face of the earth. [Rapturous applause.] In many other respects this war has been an educator. When our armies were first started out for the purpose of defending and protecting the liberties of the people of the United States, and when the South had attempted to carry out its infamous principles, it became the duty and the privilege of every man in the North to blot slavery out of existence. We shall reach the heart of the rebellion yet, and shall utterly crush it. There was an attempt made previously, which failed because they were afraid that the negro would escape to freedom more than any other event, and McClellan [ironical cheers] a man who had a position, of place and power, of which he was never worthy, which he debased, and in doing so disgraced himself before the eyes of the American nation by pursuing for a long time a policy which ought to damn him, and which will damn him. I will not detain you with any elaborate dissertation upon this subject but I will say that your presence here is sufficient to show the determination of the American people to an extent that would satisfy the most doubting and the most determined croaker, that this people will protect and defend the United States; that they will fight on till they accomplish the just objects for which they have gone to war, and restore this Government in all its rights until there is nothing left to fight for or sustain. [Cheers.]

For the purpose of carrying on this war there must be a conscription; there must be a means of raising men for the purpose of filling the ranks and taking the places of those noble boys who have laid down their forms upon the battle field. It is our duty to furnish of our young men the necessary portion to carry on successfully this war. A conscription law is a hard thing; it is to be wished there never might be such a state of society as would justify it. The noble State of Illinois has, however, never needed it, the patriotism of her sons has been sufficient to fill every quota, and we shall be able to respond again and again. We shall be ready to send volunteers for every call until this monstrous rebellion shall cease. [Tremendous applause.] The conscription in Illinois is unnecessary, but I am prepared for one to adopt those means which will best support the Government. We are all citizens of this country, and we are willing to fight for it. This conscription is a great improvement upon the last; it has been improved by the striking out of the $300 clause, to which we have all had our attention directed during the last year. If it can be further improved it must be by some system of classification, and it does seem to me that if our rulers had taken it into consideration, and given themselves and the people time to think well over it, they might have framed a law which would have suited themselves better and suited us better. But as it is passed we will obey it.

But my friends there has been another thing which has become necessary in consequence of this war, and that is taxation. The American people scarcely know what taxation is. We scarcely knew what Government was except from the blessings it scattered around us, but this war has made immense taxation necessary. We have been subjected to a series of assessment and taxation unknown to us before; rich and poor, old and young, high and low have, however, been unanimous with a unanimity unknown in the history of any nation on the face of the earth, and have said to the Government "lay on the taxes and carry on the war." [Terrific applause.] Now there is another class of men who say that we cannot carry on this war; they said at the outset that we could not coerce this rebellion, and that we could not subdue it. They said that we could not raise funds at the North, that we could not enlist men, and that it was utterly impossible for us to subdue this rebellion. It is almost two years since they have opened their eyes upon this subject. The prowess of our troops, the gallantry and heroism which they have displayed, has shut their mouths upon that subject, and they have ceased to say that we cannot overrun the South; we have displayed our ability not only to conquer it, but to keep every foot we have taken. How clearly it is written that Grant with his victorious hosts shall come and plant his standards upon the battlements of Richmond, or a soldier's grave shall be his. It is written in the character and [illegible] of our soldiers, and we feel that it shall be realized. We have faith in our soldiers. We believe in their ability to achieve all that we have ever expected of them. [Cheers.] But these men have now changed their tactics; they say that although we may succeed in overturning the rebellion, we cannot pay the debts contracted by the war. This is a matter of a very serious nature. I know that this debt of ours is accumulating at more than the rate of a million dollars a day. When we consider the number of dollars represented by those figures, men's minds are appalled with looking upon it, but nevertheless we will not waver in our resolution, but will still carry on the war. I think that the great American people will support me in saying that it is right in carrying it on, although we were to contract a debt which we never could pay. [Cheers.] We must succeed in this war and we must persevere, and victory must and will be ours. But my friends we can do both; we can carry on the war, and notwithstanding these men say we can't pay the debt, I can demonstrate it to the most ordinary comprehension that it is possible for the American people with all their increase of wealth, with all their increase of population, it is possible for them to wage this war, and though the expenses increase faster than ever before, it is possible for them to fight it out to the end and pay the balance afterwards. [Cheers.] For the purpose of satisfying you upon the subject, and so that the intelligent men of this community may understand it, I desire to call your attention to a solid basis upon which to raise your faith, and figures will prove that we can carry on the war and pay the balance of the [illegible]. [illegible]

we say to these men who are continually saying that we can never pay the expenses of this war. The figures will prove that thing; we have a right to take the census of the people and from the ratio of increase to property and population to deduce what will be our position in the future. I will call your attention to some of the proportions. The debt of the United States in 1816 was one hundred and twenty-seven million dollars; of course this is but a trifle compared with the debt of to-day; but a trifle compared only in comparison with the ability of a man to pay it. The value of the property in 1816 was eighteen hundred millions; the debt bearing a ratio of seven and seven one-hundredths per cent on the amount of property. You can carry it on from year to year, and show that the proportion of the debt estimated upon the ratio of increase, to no greater to-day, and will not be on the 1st of January, 1866, than it was then. On the 1st of January, 1866, the property will be worth twenty-six billions of dollars; the debt, allowing for an increase at a rate greater than ever before, will be two thousand six hundred millions, which would simply be ten per cent upon the amount of the property of this nation, supposing the war to continue and the expenses to continue up to that period. Do you call a man a bankrupt who has large possessions, and who owes only ten per cent of his resources? Is a nation? Certainly not, my friends. The debt of 1816 was seven and seven one-hundredths per cent upon every dollar that was possessed. The debt of January, 1866, will be but eight and one-third per cent upon every man, woman and child in this country. You paid the debt of 1816, and you were rich, prosperous, and happy during every moment whilst you were doing it. Cannot we, then, pay this debt? We can and will do it. [Great applause.]

[The Speaker quoted from a statistical table, prepared by himself, showing the above facts in extenso. We have not space for it in this issue, but will publish it in a day or two.]

I could form and make a comparison of the debt of Great Britain in the same way. The debt of 1816 bore a ratio of forty-one and fourteen one-hundredths per cent upon the property of that country. Ours will only be sixteen and two-thirds per cent upon the property of the United States on the 1st of January, 1870. Now, then, who will tell us that we, the American people—the most enlightened, the most fertile in invention and in expedients, the most rapid in our growth and population—who will tell us that we cannot pay a debt which will bear a proportion of only sixteen and two-thirds per cent to the property of the nation, while other nations go on and flourish with debts three times as great. [Cheers.] Shame upon the coward. [Renewed cheers.] Now there is another thing to which I will call your attention. Our ability to pay this debt may be shown in another way. You will find me speaking in a manner somewhat dry, because these facts are dry. I desire to give you a foundation on which to base your faith in the ability of the people of America to carry on this war, and to pay the debt caused by it in spite of rebels, Copperheads, the devil, or anybody else. [Thundering applause.] Now it took sixty millions of dollars to run this Government upon a peace footing at the time that Buchanan was President, when stealing was much more lively than it ever was before. And let us admit that it will cost one hundred millions to run this Government upon a peace footing after the war is ended; and suppose that the war should close in 1866, the debt will then be twenty-six hundred millions. Our plan will then be to take about six hundred millions and put in greenbacks for the purpose of the trade of the country. That will save interest upon so much to the Government, and it saves it to you and me. Congress, however, must drive wild cat banks and shin plasters out of existence. [Cheers, laughter, and applause.] That is one of the things which time will educate us up to, a point at which public sentiment will compel our rulers to do it, and may that time speedily come. [Renewed applause.] Now we have six hundred millions in greenbacks. That will leave us a funded debt of two thousand millions of dollars, the interest upon which will be one hundred twenty millions. Take that and add to it one hundred millions, and you have two hundred twenty million dollars to raise before you can apply anything in reduction of the debt. The present revenue law will raise three hundred million dollars per year. We must have a revenue law that will raise at least as much as that; two hundred and fifty millions the first year, and three hundred millions each year afterwards. If we raise three hundred millions and have only two hundred and twenty millions to pay, the balance may be employed in payment of this debt, and that will pay the grand debt of two thousand six hundred millions in less than twenty-five years and we will not be taxed any more than we are to-day. Take these facts and consider them. They are of consequence, and convey assurance to your minds more than could be obtained from figures of rhetoric or forms of speech. There is another matter, and that is the increase in the wealth of this country. The growth of States depends much upon their laws and institutions. As an instance, take our own proud Illinois and compare it with Missouri. In 1810, the population of Illinois was 12,282. Missouri, (same date,) 20,845. In 1860, Illinois, 1,711,951; and Missouri, 1,082,812. In the race for prosperity, Illinois started in 1810 with only twelve people [where Missouri had twenty]. In 1860 Illinois came out with a population of 17 people, where Missouri had only 11. In 1810 Missouri was the 22d among the States and territories in rank; Illinois was the 23. In 1860 Illinois was fourth among all the States; Missouri was eighth. In area, Missouri has 67,380 square miles, ranking fourth; Illinois has 55,405 square miles, ranking tenth. With the area of Missouri and the rate of increase of Illinois, our population would have been 2,08[illegible]. With the area of Illinois and the rate of increase of Missouri, that State would have a population of only 971,803 in 1860. Now if we had the population of these territories reversed in 1810, and left them their own rate of increase—that is, if Illinois had had 20,845 people in 1810, with the same rate at which she has increased she would have had 2,[illegible] in 1860. While Missouri, starting in 1810 with 12,282, [illegible] and with the rate of increase [illegible] she [illegible] would have come out in 1860 with 606,983, and that too, without considering her much greater area.

I have presented these facts because they are matters which come direct to the hearts of loyal men. I have preferred in this manner to call your attention to the fact that we have the physical power to crush this rebellion; show you that we can pay this debt, as is proved by the figures that I have given, and which are true in every particular. [Cheers.] There is every reason for encouragement when we view the vast resources of this country; and in view of these facts, is there any reason under the face of God's heaven why the American people should think of peace on any terms except the complete overthrow of the rebellion and wiping out the cause which brought it upon us? There is another thing to call your attention to; we have another question to think of. Those men who pointed to our soldiers and called them vandals and thieves and murderers and villains, and who sneered at your returned veterans even upon the soil of Illinois. These men will attack their country and will talk about repudiating the debts that were contracted for the purpose of defending our flag, the flag of the United States. It is our sacred duty; a duty that we owe to humanity, to decency and to patriotism a duty that we owe to ourselves, to say that not a single cent of the debts which we have contracted for the putting down of this rebellion, shall ever be repudiated. [Cheers.] Now I have talked to you quite as long as I intended to do, I only desire to say in conclusion, that, in this place and in all places, it is the duty of American citizens, never to forget the men who have perilled their lives for their country. It is a solemn duty which appeals to the heart of American people to see to it that their wives and widows and orphans are not left helpless and penniless and dependent by the war; we must never forget them so long as we have a crust to divide. They have a right to come to you and demand it. I know that these are the people of Chicago, the people of the Northwest are right in reference to this. What a spectacle does our army present. It has come up from all classes and nationalities, from all colors, to battle for their country. [Applause.] All who can, are permitted to fight. [Laughter and applause.] It was our duty to avail ourselves of everything that was in our power; if a negro can dig a ditch, let him; if he can kill a rebel, in God's name let him kill him. [Applause.] We have come to that point, and for my part I will advocate the employment of any means, and if mules would kick out this rebellion I would send them on. [Cheers.] We are not afraid that the negro will become our equal, but if he understands more than you or I, he is our superior, and you cannot help it. I do not want anything to do with him, but if there were only two beds in a room, and in one of them a negro was sleeping, and the other was occupied by a Copperhead, I would sit up all night rather than sleep with either of them. [Great applause.] We are now displaying generalship that will result in the attainment of our ends. It is Grant who leads our armies now, and at each hour the ticking of the wires brings news of the greatest importance. To-day we have news that one of the noblest Generals of the West has offered up his life. McPherson is no more. His blood is shed in attempting to accomplish the object for which he fought; it must not be shed in vain, but we must nerve ourselves to greater efforts to obtain a triumphant victory, which shall give peace and prosperity to all who dwell within our borders.

REMARKS OF E. A. STORRS.

The Chairman next introduced to the meeting E. A. Storrs, Esq., who was received with loud applause.

Mr. Storrs said he had just returned from a war meeting in Pittsburgh, and now the first few hours of his arrival in Chicago are spent in a war meeting, and such a war meeting [illegible] meeting which showed that, first in commerce, Chicago has proved herself able to beat the world also in war meetings. They had met on the verge of another great calamity, the crash of a great body of travelling mountebanks, who assembled at Niagara and called themselves a peace society.

All men, says Artemus Ward, have their forces and the forte of Colorado Jewett, Fernando Wood, C. L. Vallandigham, Jeff. Davis and the border ruffian who a short time ago cleft open the head of every loyal man he met, is now peace. George Sanders says in his telegram that his mission is peace, and commences in the cause of the Chicago Copperhead Convention. But what peace do these men want? What are their terms? What will they yield? Why in the first place they generously donate to the Union all the slaves that have escaped from Southern despotism, those men who they have lost and whom we will have whether the Southern rebels and the Northern peace-sneaks will it or not. The next clause in the modest proposals is a demand. They require to bring them into the Union, the assumption of the rebel debt, that is impudence with a vengeance, what fee can be cooler?

That nice little proposal means to pay the British government for constructing the Alabama and other pirates to prey upon our commerce, to pay for the powder and shot that have slain Union soldiers, in fact to pay for the insults heaped upon the altar of freedom, and in the last place they harp upon the old doctrine of State rights. Altogether a nice little collection of cool things suitable for the present weather. And what does old Abe say to the proposal? He answers plainly and to the point.

That first sentence of his reply, "To all whom it may concern," perfectly removes the Niagara peace men from its control, for certainly not one of them had any right to interfere in the matter. He tells them decisively that the only manner by which the South can have peace, is on the basis of the rights of the Federal government, and the utter extinction of slavery. [Applause.] These are the propositions which he will enforce, and they are the idea of the "government as it is, and the constitution as it was," which Ben. Butler and John Logan will impress upon the minds of the chivalrous citizens of Richmond and Atlanta, when they govern those cities.

Thus has ended the first great effort of the great Democratic party in their mighty campaign. And this end is only a sign and index of what will be all their efforts up to the election of that prince of peace men, who never fought a battle when he could help it, and never would win one, whether he fought it or not—Geo. B. McClellan. [Hisses.] Conservatism is played out, and is now a thing of the past. War is intensely radical. Who ever heard of a conservative battle—a fight fought on conservative principles, weapons loaded with conservative ammunition? We tell these peace men of the East, Horatio Seymour and his clique, that they need never hope to have their peace propositions succeed, for if they were to settle this war on the Niagara basis, they would only change one war for another, swap the battle with the South for a war with the Northwest. Illinois, throughout the whole struggle, civil and military, has remained true, and it is only as she has done, she will certainly gain her reward, and if only she is properly represented in Congress, no State dare deny her the Michigan and Illinois Canal, or any other privilege. Let all then work to the utmost to attain a suitable representative of their great State. The speaker resumed his seat amid continued cheering.

REMARKS OF HON. JOHN WENTWORTH.

The Chairman, in introducing Hon. John Wentworth, said that it had been intended that Gen. Farnsworth should address the meeting, but he had been unavoidably detained by some disarrangement of the railroad cars in which he was traveling. Mr. Wentworth's appearance was the signal for loud cheering. He said:

At this late hour of the evening it would be presumption to suppose that any one could interest his hearers or tell them anything new on a subject they had studied for three years, so he would not long detain them. This much, however, he must say; that without a government they could have neither life nor prosperity, and, for the nation to succeed, that government must be a good one. He believed that the constitution of this country was the most perfect instrument ever drawn up by man, and he did not want to alter it, but was content to receive it as his fathers made it and fought and bled and died for it. The present was a great crisis in our nation's history, and, successful as they had been and are being now [illegible]

they must all feel a danger within them. This republican government was being tried. Other republics have had their being written, but, thank God, the end of America has not come yet. But if not broken, they as a nation were being bent, and many even in the North were aiding and abetting the national enemies. To those he would say, if they did not have this form of government, what form shall they have—a despotism or an anarchy? The blow which was being struck at our government and constitution sprang from one cause—the theory of the involuntary system of labor—whether a man shall own himself or be the property of a despot. This involuntary system of labor fired the first gun upon Sumter, and they of the North resisted it; but though they should work against treason, he did not like to see public speakers trying in their language to bring about a breach between the parties, for every man who believed in the voluntary system of labor should vote the same ticket. He believed that in the North there were nine-tenths of the men who were loyal to this government and hated the cause of the rebellion, but there were one-tenth who were as strong enemies as Jeff. Davis himself. This minority favored the system of involuntary labor—slavery. That was all the issue, and they need not say many words, but treat the matter logically; let there be less wind and more logic. He would like to shut the mouth of every Republican and Democrat in the country who would not consent to allow an opponent to speak after him; he would agree to make every Union man read the Copperhead newspapers if they would compel their men to read the papers on his side.

To those who were of the same belief as himself he would say nothing, but to his opponents he would ask if they could not tell their own party from every other, by watching his face as he read the bulletin board. He verily believed that many of them were really glad when our boys got whipped. Such were his enemies.

He did not want them to vote for man, he would not try to convert them to men, but to ideas. He did not oppose personalities or men, but principles, and when he saw that the same God who made him made the negro he demanded that that negro should be taken from his earthly despot and given to the service of his master. But as he was not a candidate for any office he would not detain them, for he believed that all those among them who were not candidates had no right to take up much time in talking. He therefore would give way to hear a speech from their future Lieutenant Governor.

FROM THE FRONT.

Wm. Bross, Esq., was next introduced to the audience, but owing to the lateness of the hour declined to speak. He said that a telegram received by Judge Goodrich would do them all more good than anything he could say to them.

The telegram was then read to the meeting. It was confirmatory of the fall of Atlanta, and the investment of that city by General Sherman. The document was received with tremendous applause, and at its conclusion three cheers were given for Gen. Sherman. The meeting then adjourned.

THE LAST CALL.

Five Hundred Thousand Men Wanted—The End of the Rebellion—Let Every Man do his Duty.

Three weary years have passed, and the fourth is waxing to its full, since first the rebels took up arms to overthrow the Government. Those long years have been spent in the effort to bring them back to an acknowledgment of its rightful authority. At first the rebels had it nearly all their own way; they were ready for the fight, and traitors at the Capitol had furnished them with every advantage needful to the success of their plans. Slowly the Government, and the people awoke to a realizing sense of the magnitude of the work to be accomplished, and slowly they have beaten the rebels back. Inch by inch the field has been contested, and inch by inch the ground has been won and occupied by our victorious legions. But this has been done with our spare strength. We have not felt the brunt of the contest. The thunders of artillery have sounded afar off to us, while the rebels have pressed into the fight, making it a home work, the business of the people, using every available means, and pressing into the ranks every man by a merciless conscription. We have not put forth our strength, we have temporized with the vile thing, and laid back from the work. Now we must buckle to. The great obstacle in the way of filling up the armies has at last been removed, and the ranks will now be closed. We shall present a solid front to the rebels, and with half a million fresh men our armies will press forward to the Gulf in one resistless sweep, annihilating all opposition, and forcing the rebellious crew to bow submissively to the laws. The call for a full army ought to have been made sooner, but it is not too late.

Let us set about the work in earnest. Hitherto each man who has gone has taken his life in his hands a willing sacrifice to the Union. Now but little risk will be run. The abolishment of the commutation clause will bring the men, and with such an army as the present, recruited with such a vast army, the rebels will, ten to one, throw down their arms and retire from the field. They cannot reinforce. Their last available man is in the army, and yet they are barely able to hold our victorious legions from the final consummation. This they know and feel. Already they are disheartened. With a country alike destitute of men and provisions, except as they have swept them with the army, with an exhausted treasury and a complete loss of confidence in the men who have so long deluded them with promises of success, they are even now ready to sink into the gulf which opens wide to receive them. One vigorous blow, and the hydra monster goes down to the depth of the bottomless pit. But the blow must be struck, and we must furnish Grant the men wherewith to give it. No more little taps; we want now to strike right smart and heavy and the victory will be ours. The head of the viper will be crushed to atoms, and the body, deprived of life, will vanish into the abyss leaving the field clear to the Union hosts whose labors shall then be ended and reward begun. Now is the time. Let us not wait for the draft. Fifty days are given in which to avoid it, but the men will be useful before. Every man who can be pressed forward to the front now will be doubly valuable, and his promptitude will entitle him to double praise.

Then let us to work. Illinois has not much to do, but she has a share; let that share be accomplished all the more speedily as the labor is but small. The few thousands needed from our broad prairies will be easily spared, the little more than a regiment required from Cook county can be speedily raised. If bounties be needed to stimulate enlistments, there is money enough; let it be forthcoming. A draft is not dishonorable, but it will be a proud thing for Illinois if at the close of the war her sons can hold up their heads and say, "We did all, and more than all, that was required of us, and voluntarily." And do not let us stand on quibbles; we have gone beyond them before; it will do no harm if we should do so again. It is a noble work of supererogation to give more than is asked even in the cause of Liberty and Union. Light, then the watchfires. Let them burn brightly, as of old. Sound the drum, and let the tread of the gathering hosts be again heard in our streets. Forward, boys! forward to a glorious victory!

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.—At a meeting held on July 7, 1864, near Marietta, Georgia, by the officers and men of company B, First Illinois Light Artillery, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That while we would acknowledge, in the unexpected removal of Timothy M. Blaisdell, senior 1st Lieutenant, the hand of an omnipotent and all wise Commander, who will not err, we remember with sorrow the interest of his service, but also has a Father's care for each one engaged in it, yet we cannot restrain our grief at the death of one whose honest friendship we shared, and whose earnest devotion to his country and bravery in its service made him a soldier without fear and without reproach.

Resolved, That his memory, with that of those who with him left their homes to share the march, the bivouack and the desperate fight—but whose places in our ranks the casualties of war have made vacant—will always be cherished by us sacredly.

Resolved, That our hearts are too full for words when we think of those at home, who are already stretching out their hands to greet the brother, who left them a soldier, hopeful, enthusiastic, and returning an officer, honored and beloved, from the hardships and privations of a three years war. We can only proudly point them to his life, and look forward with them, through our tears, to a saved country made perfect through suffering.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Chicago papers, and a copy sent to the family of the deceased.

STABBING.—A negro named Albert Rose was charged at the Police Court, on Saturday, with having stabbed a white man named John Buchanan. The complainant, who is in a very precarious condition, was unable to appear, and Rose was held to bail in $2,000. The affray occurred at the saloon at which Buchanan was boarding, No. 346 Wells street. Both parties were the worse for liquor, and Buchanan wishing to keep the negro at a distance used some uncomplimentary observations. Rose immediately took out his knife and plunged it into Buchanan's side. It is not expected that the unfortunate man will recover. He is a carpenter by trade, and is known as an uniformly sober man. He had been employed at the planing mills of Messrs. Gage & Loper, which were destroyed by fire on Friday, and it is thought that the excitement attendant upon that catastrophe contributed much to his offensive conduct towards the negro.

CIRCUIT COURT.—His Honor, Judge Williams, delivered an opinion in a matter of dower, on Saturday, in which Harriet Steele, widow of Ashbel Steele, was claimant, and George J. Stow was respondent.

The court held that when a purchase was made of the State and a certificate issued, and all the consideration paid to the State, but no patent issued, that to such an estate vested during coverture, the right of dower attaches, and once having attached, nothing short of the relinquishment under the statute will bar the dower. And that any conveyance not to the respondent in which dower was relinquished, and not united with the title which he claims is not good answer to claim for dower.

That a tax title acquired by a party in possession will not bar dower under the seven years limitation and color of title.

J. W. Waughop for claimant, and Goudy & Chandler for respondent.

FORGERY.—Officer Kelly, of the first precinct, arrested a fellow on Saturday on a charge of uttering a forged check for $80 on the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company of this city. The prisoner visited the clothing store of Charles Gahen, on Clark street, near Monroe, yesterday, and made a purchase, offering the check in payment. He gives his name as George Taylor, but is believed to have sailed under the name of Charles Ellis, and to be an escaped convict from an Eastern penitentiary. He was held over to the Recorder's Court in $500 bail at the Police Court.

FALSE IMPRISONMENT.—Mary Larrissey, living on the corner of Indiana and Noble streets, was yesterday charged before Justice Brown with the false imprisonment of Thomas Hanning and Mary Hanning, husband and wife. Mrs. Larrissey, who is a neighbor of the complainant's, preferred a charge of disorderly against them in the Police Court on the 15th inst.; they were locked up in a cell at the Armory all night, being unable to find bail, and on the following morning were discharged, there not being a tittle of evidence to support the complaint. The court held Mrs. Larrissey to bail in $300, to appear at the Recorder's Court.

NARROW ESCAPE.—A few days since, Nicholas Zimmer, a police officer of the 3d precinct, was returning from Buffalo on board a sail vessel. During the trip some of the tackle gave way, and the boom came rapidly down, and of course the rope used for hoisting the sail ran as rapidly upward. During the process, one of the coils got entwined about Mr. Zimmer's neck, and he was jerked about fifteen feet into the air, falling with great force upon the deck, receiving considerable injury from the adventure.

FIRE.—A fire broke out in Kendall's bakery on Saturday evening, but was attended with no serious results. Officer Lahey, of Pinkerton's detective force, was passing the bakery shortly after 9 o'clock and observed smoke issuing from the window of the second floor. Bursting in the door, he found the floor in flames and immediately gave an alarm at the Little Giant Engine House. A hose was at once attached to the nearest hydrant, and the fire was extinguished before it had spread to any extent.

PIC-NIC EXCURSION.—We solicit the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Pic-Nic and Excursion to Winetka Grove, on Tuesday the 26th inst., for the benefit of the Ministry at large. The management of the undertaking is in such hands that we anticipate the most perfect success to the enterprise. Those who wish a day of relaxation and enjoyment will do well to attend.

KILLED.—A German named —— Winkler, keeper of a vegetable garden in the North Division, was instantly killed by the horse cars yesterday under the following circumstances: He was driving along North Clark street with a load of manure when a passing street car frightened his team which turned suddenly to one side, and he was thrown from the load in between the horses of the car, and before the driver could apply the brake his [illegible] was run over and instantly killed.

Coroner Wagner held an inquest last evening.

and a verdict was given in accordance with the facts. The unfortunate man was about twenty-eight years of age, and leaves relatives who reside in Germany.

"THE WORKINGMEN'S ADVOCATE."—The initial number of a weekly paper bearing this title is to hand, professing to be "devoted to the interests of the producing classes of the Northwest." We find no fault with the publishers for making these claims, unless it be understood as exclusive, in which case we beg to differ with them. Working men have a perfect right to issue and patronize a paper written in the interest of the working classes, and we bid them "God speed" in such an undertaking. It is only when they forget that any other man or men has rights which they are bound to respect, that we would find fault with them. The first number of the *Advocate* is well got up. Blake & Hyde publishers.

FOR GREEN BAY.—Grand pleasure excursion over the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Health-seekers and pleasure-takers will have good accommodations at the newly finished Green Bay House, and also at the thoroughly repaired American House, at Green Bay. Cars leave the Northwestern Depot, Wednesday, July 27th, at 10 o'clock a. m. Tickets good for two weeks, with the privilege of visiting the beautiful towns along the route, can be had at reduced rates at No. 56 South Clark street, No. 66 Washington street, at Goss & Hoge's, North Clark street, and room No. 14 M. E. Church Block.

RUNAWAY.—Yesterday morning as Mr. Henry Whitmore—residing at No. 287 Taylor street—was coming up North Clark, near the railroad crossing, his team took fright at a passing engine and became entirely unmanageable. The horses started on a brisk run, turned down Kinzie street and went a distance of several blocks, when the wagon struck a hitching post with such force as to detach the horses from it, and they then passed on nearly a mile, being finally stopped on North Franklin, near Superior. One of the horses had a hind leg badly sprained, and the wagon was slightly damaged.

CHILD LOST.—On Saturday, the 23d inst., a little boy, three years of age, strayed from his home, No. 255 Wabash avenue. He has light hair and blue eyes; had on a black and white checked skirt, buff linen apron bordered with white, and a brown straw hat with blue ribbon. Any information concerning him will be gratefully received by his distressed parents, at the above address, or at the drug store of Smith & Dwyer, 92 Lake street.

MILITARY.—Orders have been received by Capt. E. J. Farnum, Assistant Quartermaster, of this city, to report for duty at Nashville, to the Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Cumberland. Capt. Farnum has had control of Camp Fry, and six other camps in the adjacent counties, and has conducted the business of the office with great credit and ability for nearly three years.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Mr. A. G. Throop, one of our oldest and most respected citizens, was dangerously injured on Thursday last. He was engaged in making some repairs on a boiler, when a splinter of iron entered his eye completely destroying it. The visual organ was extracted by Drs. Freer and Holmes, but the inflammation produced is such that a fatal result is feared.

GALLANT RESCUE.—On Friday evening a couple of lads, ten and twelve years old, were bathing in the lake at the foot of Ohio street, and got into a deep hole, where they sank and must have been drowned but for the prompt aid rendered by a couple of gentlemen who happened to be present and went to the rescue. One of the lads was nearly lifeless when taken out. The names of the boys we could not learn. D. McWinter and —— LeFebre were the rescuers.

ARRESTING DESERTERS.—Nicholas Rowland and J. W. Willie, farmers of Henderson, Knox county, arrested in June last for having harbored and aided deserters from the army were brought before Commissioner Hoyne on Saturday and held for trial in the United States Circuit Court, the amount of their bail bonds being fixed at $300 each.

"NORTH STAR MISSION."—The pic-nic excursion of this Mission to Evanston has been postponed to Thursday, July 28th. Tickets issued for the former occasion will be good for this. Cars leave Milwaukee depot at 9 a. m. Ice cream, lemonade, &c., for sale on the ground.

FIRST BAPTIST PICNIC.—The Sabbath school of the First Baptist Church will have their Picnic in the Grove at Evanston, on Thursday, July 28. Tickets for sale at the cars, which leave Milwaukee depot at 9 a. m.

STATE STREET BRIDGE.—Over one thousand dollars are still needed to complete the subscription to the State street bridge. Funds are wanted. Who will subscribe the balance?

Our Quota—A Suggestion.

EDITORS TRIBUNE:—As every truly loyal person in Chicago must be anxious to have her quota of soldiers filled without resort to the draft; and as "in a multitude of counsellors there is [sometimes] wisdom," will you allow me the medium of your paper to suggest a mode by which this desirable object may, without much doubt, be attained; and which would equalize, as much as voluntary actions could well do—the burthen among different portions of citizens. As you state that the quota to be raised for Cook county will be about 1,000 men, my proposition would be to form a regiment of that number, (if this would be allowed) divided into eleven companies, to be raised as follows:

One company to be furnished by gentlemen having incomes of $3,000 or more per annum, who, from age or physical disability, are exempt from military duty. This might be called Company A, or the Exempts' Company.

Company B—or the Professional Men's Company—to be raised by the clergy, medical faculty and legal profession.

As Chicago is pre-eminently a commercial city, but also largely engaged in manufactures, and as her population is largely and her wealth chiefly represented by merchants and manufacturers, they should raise at least two companies—Companies C and D, or Merchants' and Manufacturers' Companies.

The bankers and brokers should raise Company E.

The ladies, than whom none are more patriotic, should not be excluded, and their company should be Company F, and carry the regimental flag.

Company G—or the Literary Company—should be supplied by the proprietors, editors and employees of newspapers, professors and male teachers of schools, and professional artillery men.

(From this combination the Randolph street old ticket should be excluded, as his recruits, who would be "*Times*-servers," might, in an hour of difficulty, go over to the enemy.)

Railroad companies should furnish Co. H. Water, and Gas, and City Passenger Railway Companies, hotel keepers, &c., might furnish Co. I, and give it a name. Co. K should be raised by mechanics and retail provision dealers, and called the Mechanics' Company, and Co. L by farmers and others residing outside the city, in Cook county, and be named the Rural or the Farmers' Company.

Let each company be furnished, by those who raise it, with a flag, with a suitable device and motto, and the regiment with a band of music by public subscription. A bounty of $300, together with the Government bounty and pay, would probably induce enough men to enlist to save us from the draft.

A LOYAL EXEMPT.

The City Contracts.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

In looking over the reports of the two last meetings of our city fathers, I noticed several petitions from contractors asking the Council to grant them forty per cent over their contract price. The petitions were approved of and referred to the Finance Committee, which was unanimous in approving the same. Mr. Editor, this forty per cent affair is only in its infancy; there are several other contractors awaiting the action of the Council in this matter; then there will be a rush of business in that way which will take all the money in the city treasury to satisfy those political favorites or individuals to whom contracts of the city fathers are more directly interested. If there is more money in the city treasury than they know what to do with, there is a good chance just now to expend some of it in assisting to raise our quota of men now called for, and save the credit of our city from a draft. Those Aldermen who vote to grant the prayers of the petitioners, whether Democrats or Republicans, may learn in time that they must not tamper with the people's money in that way. They were elected for a better purpose.

I understand it is a rule with the Board of Public Works to award contracts to the lowest responsible bidder, at the same time reserving the right to reject any or all bids. There is but little saved for the city in awarding contracts to such men if the contractor or his bonds is not compelled to complete the work at contract price. The most that could be done would be to take the work off their hands. If the prayers of the petitioners are granted, every man in the city who considers himself in favor with some member of the Council will turn contractor.

TAX PAYER.

Building in Chicago.

Editors Tribune:

Noticing the calculations of a "Painstaking Subscriber," as to the frontages of buildings reported by you some days since, it is very evident that his figures would do great injustice to the city, and that your deductions therefrom will therefore fall very far short of the truth.

Thus, he could only have reckoned one front of corner blocks with two fronts. This when reviewed with reference to the building up of the city is manifestly incorrect. Suppose for instance, an ordinary square measures 400 feet on each side, a large block of buildings covering the whole of it, would have 1,600 feet of frontage, while your Subscriber's mode of calculating it would give only 400 feet.

Referring to his calculations then the new Chamber of Commerce instead of having 93 feet frontage, has 273 feet, Smith & Nixon's Block instead of 100 feet measures 200 feet, &c., and the entire number of buildings named by you, about 4,500 feet instead of 3,500. In your estimate of frontage lot buildings not named, I think you are still more below the correct figures. There are single buildings not named by you—that for example on Dearborn street, opposite the Post Office fronting 200 feet or more on the street, while the entire number of building of all kinds put up, under construction, or yet to be built this season, is variously estimated at 4,000, 5,000, or even more.

Now estimating the frontage of these at the very low average of 25 feet, and 1,000 of them will give a frontage of 25,000 feet or nearly 5 miles. Is this not so? and do you not think that your estimate of a mile and a half for the frontage of this year's buildings is in all probability less than one-tenth of the actual amount.

ANOTHER SUBSCRIBER.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Young Men's Bible Class meets every Sabbath afternoon at 4 o'clock at room No. 15, Methodist Church Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets. All are invited. Strangers are requested in particular to attend.

The Sabbath morning service of the First Baptist Church, which has been held in Bryan Hall, is discontinued, and all the services of the church will be held until further notice in the lecture room of the Unitarian Church on Wabash avenue, corner of Hubbard court. The entrance is on the south side of the church, on Hubbard court. The Sabbath school is held at 9 a. m. Public worship at 10½ a. m., and 7½ p. m. every Sabbath. Preaching by the pastor, Dr. Everts. The prayer meeting is held every Friday evening at 7½ o'clock. The trustees of the Unitarian Church have most generously granted the temporary use of their lecture room to the members of the First Baptist Church and congregation, and the people are most cordially invited to meet with them. The new church edifice of the First Baptist Church is being erected on Wabash avenue, near Hubbard court, and it is expected that the lecture room will be ready for occupancy by the first of November.

The usual religious services will be held to-day at 10½ o'clock, in Desplaines Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. E. M. Boring. Subject for the evening: "What Becomes of the Soul when the Body Dies."

Owing to the illness of the Rector, Rev. Mr. Hager, the Church of the Holy Communion will not be opened for divine service to-day. The Sunday School, however, will be held as usual at 9 o'clock.

Rev. Lyman N. Freeman, Rector of St. Stephen's Church—West Division—is supplying the pulpit of Trinity Church during the absence of the Rector, Dr. Cummins. Services at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

There will be services as usual in Christ Church this morning, conducted by the Rector, Rev. C. E. Cheney. The afternoon services will be omitted for a few weeks. Sunday School at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Until the new chapel is built at Camp Douglas, divine service will be held in the barracks adjoining the rebel hospital, on Sunday evening at seven o'clock. Rev. C. E. Cheney will preach this evening.

The hour of service in the United States Hospital, on Eighteenth street, has been changed to 6 o'clock p. m.

Rev. Mr. Schelling, of Cincinnati, will preach at the Jefferson street Methodist Episcopal Church, at half past ten o'clock Sunday morning. Services will be followed by general class. Rev. M. Bentley, the pastor, will preach at a quarter before eight o'clock in the evening.

Elder J. B. Brewery will preach in the Christian Church, corner of Aberdeen and Rucker streets, today at 10½ a. m. Subject—"The Sacrificial Death of Christ." Also at 3 o'clock p. m. Subject—"The Conversion of Young Children." The pews in this house are free to all. Sunday School at 9½ a. m.

The ordination of Ruling Presbyters, announced for last Sabbath in the North Presbyterian Church, was postponed on account of the storm, and will take place to-day, at 10½ o'clock. The public are invited.

The First Free Will Baptist Society of this city will have religious services at the new Mission Chapel, corner of Jackson and Peoria streets (West Side,) Sunday, July 24. Preaching at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m., by Rev. O. S. Brown. Sabbath School at 9 p. m. Public invited. Seats free.

North Star Mission, corner of Division and Sedgwick streets. Preaching by the Pastor. Sabbath, at 10½ a. m. Sabbath School, 3 p. m. Prayer and Conference meeting in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

The congregation of Rev. E. B. Tuttle, late assembling in the church of St. Ansgarius, will worship in the Illinois street Mission (on Illinois street, near Wells,) every Lord's day morning, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 8 o'clock. Seats free. Sunday School, 9:15 a. m.

Rev. A. Edwards, assistant editor of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, will preach in the Clark street Methodist Episcopal Church this morning, and Rev. Charles Shelling, formerly of New York city, will preach in the evening, at the usual hours of service.

Services will be held in the Unity Church this morning, to commence at half-past 10. Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Robert Collyer. Subject, "Seeing and Believing." After to-day, this church will be closed until the first Sunday in September.

The annual meeting of the different Conferences of the society of St. Vincent de Paul, in this city, will be held to-day. Members of the various Conferences will attend the celebration and present their yearly reports. In the morning at eight o'clock divine service will be attended by the members of St. Patrick's Church, and at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon they will visit the Industrial schools at Bridgeport inspecting the Institution and its inmates. This establishment was organized by the Society and incorporated in 1863, since which date it has been managed by the Christian Brothers. The St. Vincent de Paul Society built the school and wholly support it by the contribution of its members.

Dr. Lord will preach in the Fullerton avenue Church this morning at 10½ o'clock.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The South Side Union League will hold a regular meeting on Monday evening next, 24th inst., at Warren Hall, at which the President elected at the last session, will deliver an inaugural address.

A full attendance is invited.

Shall our Country's Call not be Honored?—A few individuals not liable, or able themselves to do military duty, wish to hire as substitutes, a few able bodied, reliable, and patriotic men to enter the service of their country, and will pay them good wages for the same. Inquire of W. B. Pinto, C. Patten, or E. Conant, Geneva, Ill.

☞ House and Sign Painting, Calcimining, Glazing and Graining. Paper Hangings and Window Shades selling at wholesale and retail at New York prices. F. E. Rigby, 89 Randolph street. Box 5868. jy24-l633-1m

Chicago Eye and Ear Infirmary.—Cataract, cross eye, cataract, opacities, films, granulated lids, and all forms of opthalmia, deafness, discharge from the ears, ringing noises in the head, and all old chronic diseases, receive the most skillful surgical and medical treatment by Dr. Everson, 134 South Clark street. jy21-l644-3t

☞ C. H. Shaver, Newsdealer, Bryan Hall, has all the latest new books on hand. Also the Eastern Weeklies and Periodicals. New York papers received every evening at 8:00.

☞ Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems.—New and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillon Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. jy2-m394-3m

Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Telegraph Institute.—The largest institution of the kind in the world! Thirty-five telegraph instruments in constant use. Address BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Ill. jy3-m548-1m DAW

Metropolitan Hall to Rent.—This Hall is to rent for all the purposes for which such halls are ordinarily used. Terms moderate. Applications can be made at the office, adjoining the entrance to the Hall. [illegible]

Commercial Postscript.

ALBANY CATTLE MARKET.

CLOSING DAY.

[Telegraphed Exclusively to the Chicago Tribune.]

ALBANY, Saturday Evening, July 23, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—The market for cattle continues active to the close, and the advance of ½c ℔ b., at the opening, was firmly maintained throughout. In fact, some buyers to-day report that they find for first quality steers ½@⅝c higher than last week. A drove of prime extra Illinois steers, averaging 1,430 ℔s, brought $43 ℔ head. This was the highest price realized. The New Yorkers entered the market early, and bought so freely that the Eastern men who had a good market at home, found the yards comparatively bare, especially of strong, heavy stock, such as they most need, consequently they go back light-handed, and with considerably less than they want. Receipts 3,169. Nearly all have changed hands at the following quotations: Light common 6¼@7½c; ordinary to fair 8@9½c; good heavy 9@9¾c; prime extra 10c.

SHEEP—Plenty and in active request at 7c for light; to 8 @8½c for extra; receipts, 7,000.

HOGS—In fair demand at 10@10½c. A very few going East this week. Received, 7,300; shipped to New York, 5,000.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Saturday Evening, July 23.

TOBACCO—The offerings comprise 316 hhds; bids on 36 hhds rejected; lugs lower; scraps $1.99 @3.00; lugs [illegible]; common shipping leaf $14.00@18.00; medium do $15.50@21.50; good and fine do $24.00@39.50; common manufacturing $26.00@31.50; good $3[illegible]@45.00; fine $48.00@75.00.

FLOUR—Inactive; sales of 900 brls, including 137 brls single extra, part delivered, at $9.37; 270 do city do at $10.00; 249 do country double extra at $10.12½ per brl, and 800 do single extra on private terms.

GRAIN—In wheat there is no material change; sales of 1,300 sacks and 273 brls, including 94 sacks spring, at $1.75; 273 brls and 194 sacks common fall at $2.00; 185 sacks low fair do at $2.05; 928 sacks prime, in various lots, at $2.25; and 105 do choice at $2.30 per bu. Corn dull; sales of 1,239 sacks, including 800 mixed in second hand sacks, at $1.37; 130 mixed and 137 yel low, in new bags, at $1.39; 43 white at $1.45, and 190 extra white at $1.45, per bu. Oats dull and lower; sales of 400 sacks, in four lots, at 95c per bu. Rye—but little demand; price $1.25 per bu, exclusive of sacks.

WHISKY—Sales reported of 60 brls at $1.75½.

PROVISIONS—Bacon; sales of 30,000 lbs country clear sides, packed, at 18½c, and 7,000 do bacon shoulders, packed, at 15½c.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 23, 1864.

FLOUR—Market still continues dull, and prices are nominal. Superfine is sold at $9.50, and extra at $9.75.

GRAIN—Wheat—Market dull. Red is quoted at $2.05@1.85, and White at $2.07@2.15. Corn, market quiet but firm at $1.38@1.41 for shelled, and $1.55@1.40 for ear. Rye, market dull at $1.45@1.45.

OIL—Linseed is dull at $1.55@1.70.

WHISKY—Market firmer, with sales of 270 brls at $1.78.

PROVISIONS—Market dull and prices nominal.

GROCERIES—Market dull and prices nominal. Coffee is quoted at 50@55c; New Orleans sugar 22@23c, and refined 33c; New Orleans molasses $1.17@1.25.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, July 23.

FLOUR—Dull and inactive.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 3,800 bu. Market irregular. Sales—At Smith's elevator, 1,300 bu at $2.16½@2.17½; on 'Change, 14,000 bu at $2.16½@2.18—closing dull. Nothing doing in coarse grains.

LATER.

The wheat market was very dull and prices 1@1½c lower this evening. Sales 21,000 bu at $2.15¼@2.15, principally at the latter price—closing very quiet.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Saturday, July 23, 1864.

UP—Props Tonawanda, Fountain; bark Monitor; schrs Eveline Thornton, Sophia Smith, Whaling.

DOWN—Props Mohawk, City of Buffalo; schr Poland.

WIND—Northwest.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, Friday, July 22—7 P. M.

CLEARED—E. Burnham, Prison, 82,500 ℔s stores and heading.

ARRIVED—J. Menard, Lasalle, 151 tons coal; Rose Belle, Lasalle, 1,000 bu corn; Yorktown, Utica, 2,500 bu corn, 2,280 bu oats, 15,400 ℔s sand, 409 bu rye; J. Northrup, Prison, 40 yds dimension stone; Montauk, Lockport, 5,600 bu corn; Advance, Athens, 32 yds rubble stone.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Saturday Evening, July 23.

COTTON—More active and without decided change, at $1.60@1.61 for middling uplands.

FLOUR—State and western heavy and 10@15c lower. Sales at $9.85@10.00 for extra state; $10.00@10.40 for extra round hoop Ohio, and $10.65@12.25 for trade brands. Market heavy.

WHISKY—Heavy and lower; $1.70 for State, and $1.70@1.71 for western.

GRAIN—Wheat [illegible] lower, and only moderate demand. Sales at $2.25@2.27 for Chicago spring; $2.30 for Milwaukee Club, at $2.30@2.43 for winter red western. Corn firmer at $1.63 for new mixed western, and $1.52½ for unsound. Oats are scarce and firm, at $1.01 for western.

GROCERIES—Rice dull and nominally unchanged. Coffee dull but about previous prices. Sugar dull—Cuba 21@21½c. Molasses dull.

PETROLEUM—Dull and heavy at 49@50c for crude; [illegible] for refined in bond, and [illegible] for refined free.

WOOL—Quiet and favors buyers.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower—$38.50 for mess; $38.25@39.00 for new do; $38.00 for prime, and $37.75@38.00 for prime mess. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats quiet and steady. Lard a little firmer—sales at 19@20c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Saturday, July 23.

MONEY—Rather easier at 6@7 ℔ cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Dull. 159 for gold.

GOLD—Firmer, with only moderate business doing, opening at 255, advancing to 256¾, declining to 253¾, closing quiet at 254@254¾.

Total exports of specie to $199,505.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Firm. U. S. 6s '81 coupons, 104½@104¾; 5.20 coupons 104½@104¾; 7.30 Treasury notes for October and April 108½@108¾.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, Saturday Evening, July 23.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat dull, nominal, and parties apart—holders No 1 Milwaukee spring at $2.37 and No 1 Chicago spring at $2.20. Corn—None at $1.50. Oats active at 90c.

WHISKY—Lower—$1.70.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firmer to New York; wheat 19½@20c, corn 17½c oats 11½c.

LAKE IMPORTS—10,103 brls flour, 165,923 bu wheat, 71,736 bu corn, 118,626 bu oats.

CANAL EXPORTS—89,000 bu wheat, 11,840 bu corn, 42,660 bu oats.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, Saturday, July 23, 1864.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat drooping and quiet. Corn held at $1.48, without sales.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Flour 19c, wheat 11c, corn 13c.

Important Army Awards.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, July 23.]

Major B. DuBarry, C. S. U. S. A., made the following important awards for army supplies to-day. The bids for mess pork were, with the exception of 7 brls, all rejected, the price being considered too high:

BACON SHOULDERS.

Mitchell & Ladd, 30,000 ℔s, packed in boxes, 15c delivered July 29.

J. Dawson, 50,000 ℔s, packed in boxes, 15c; delivered immediately.

Evans, Lippincott & Newton, 25,000 ℔s, packed in boxes, 17.56; delivered August 18.

Briggs, Swift & Co., 50,000 ℔s, packed in boxes, 16c; delivered August 10.

Total, 165,000 ℔s.

BACON—CLEAR RIB SIDES.

J. Dawson, 100,000 ℔s, packed in boxes, 20c; delivered immediately.

Hugh McBirney & Co., 25,000 ℔s, packed in boxes, 19.80c; delivered August 1.

Hugh McBirney & Co., 25,000 ℔s, packed in boxes, 19.95c; delivered August 1.

Hugh McBirney & Co., 25,000 ℔s, packed in boxes, 19.97c; delivered August 1.

Evans, Lippincott & Newton, 25,000 ℔s, packed in boxes, 19.80; delivered August 18.

S. Davis, Jr. & Co., 25,000 ℔s, packed in boxes, 19.75c; delivery, Aug. 15.

Jas. Crane & Co., 25,000 ℔s, packed in boxes, 19.75c; delivery, Aug. 15.

Buckingham & Mathers, 120,000 ℔s, packed in tierces, 19.80c; delivered immediately.

Buckingham & Mathers, 25,000 ℔s, packed in tierces, 19.50c; delivered immediately.

Chas. Davis & Co., 25,000 ℔s, packed in tierces, 19.80c; delivered immediately.

McKeehan & Evans, 100,000 ℔s, packed in boxes, 19.½c; delivery, Aug. 15.

Total—[illegible]

BACON—CLEAR SIDES.

S. Davis, Jr. & Co., 25,000 ℔s, packed in boxes, 19.80c; July 29th.

Chas. Davis & Co., 25,000 ℔s, packed in tierces, 20c; delivered immediately.

Total—[illegible]

PORK.

S. Davis, Jr. & Co., 7 brls, prime mess, $41.87; delivery, July 29th.

SUGAR.

J. A. Dugan & Co., [illegible] ℔s at [illegible].

T. H. Riggs & Co., [illegible] ℔s at [illegible].

Bare, Herring & Howell, [illegible] ℔s at [illegible].

Brown, Butler & Co., [illegible] ℔s at [illegible].

J. A. Fraser & Co., [illegible] ℔s at [illegible].

G. Greenbaum & Sons, [illegible] ℔s at [illegible].

Total—1,[illegible] ℔s.

RICE.

T. H. Riggs & Co., 25,000 ℔s, at 14.75.

Brown, Butler & Co., 100,000 ℔s, at 14.30. Total, 125,000 ℔s.

MOLASSES.

D. Harper & Son, 5,000 gals, at 98c.

Brown, Butler & Co., 8,000 gals, at 90c. Total, 13,000 gals.

SOAP.

Proctor & Gamble, 7,000 ℔s, at 12.18.

Proctor & Gamble, 33,000 ℔s, at 11c.

Total, 40,000 ℔s.

STAR CANDLES.

Hill & Shillito, 11,000 ℔s, at 35c.

Hill & Shillito, 10,000 ℔s, at 40c.

Total, 21,000 ℔s.

BEANS.

D. Harper & Son, 240,000 ℔s, at 8c.

L. & M. Stone, 60,000 ℔s, at 9c.

Total, 300,000 ℔s.

SALT.

J. F. Cunningham & Co., 100,000 ℔s, at 1.75c.

HARD BREAD.

Varwig, Bailey & Co., 100,000 ℔s, at 7.80c.

F. Manning & Co., 100,000 ℔s, at 7.90c.

F. H. Bennett, 50,000 ℔s, at 7.80c.

P. B. Cleon, 150,000 ℔s, at 7.80c.

P. B. Cleon, 100,000 ℔s, at 7.90c.

H. C. Childs, 300,000 ℔s, at 7.80c.

Purbeck & Haight, 500,000 ℔s, at 7.85c.

Total, 2,100,000 ℔s.

DIED.

In this city, on the morning of the 23d inst., HUGH, youngest child of William and Mary B. Buxton, aged 9 months and 10 days.

In this city, early on the morning of Saturday, July 23d inst., at his residence on Wabash avenue, DANIEL W. MATHER, Esq., Commission Merchant, of the firm of D. W. Mather & Co., aged 37 years. The body will be taken to Niles, in Michigan, for interment.

At Marysville, California, on the 26th of June, of paralysis, aged 51 years, THOMAS COWAN, a resident of Chicago, formerly of England.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

Amusements.

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD & CO.....Proprietors and Managers.

A. D. BRADLEY.....Director of Amusements.

MONDAY EVENING, July 25th,

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT ONE of the great moral Drama of

THE DRUNKARD; or, The Fallen Saved.

Edward Middleton.....Mr. Frank Aiken
Bill Dowton.....John Dillon
Mary Wilson.....Mrs. F. Perrin
Miss Spindle.....Mrs. Stonehall

GRAND DANCE.....JENNIE HIGHT.

To conclude with the roaring Farce of THE IRISH LION—Tim Moore (with song) John Dillon; Miss Flagin, Hattie Bernard.

☞ Wednesday, the great drama of THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

WANTED—12 young ladies for the Corps de Ballet.

NOW ON EXHIBITION.

PILATE'S COURT; or, The Trial of Christ.

Consisting of twenty life-sized figures in wax, from Madam Tussaud's great Gallery, London.

PRICES—Admission to Museum and Lecture Room, 35 cents. Children under 12 years, 15 cents. Dress Circle and Parquet, 25 cents extra. Private Boxes, $3 and $5. No extra charge for reserved seats. Box book open from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Doors of Lecture Room open at 7¼ o'clock. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, July 25th,

Third week of the engagement of the American Comedian,

MR. WM. WARREN,

Of the Boston Museum, supported by the best stock company in the West.

MONDAY—BULL IN A CHINA SHOP—Dance, M'lle Augusta—TURN HIM OUT.

TUESDAY—BULL IN A CHINA SHOP—Dance, M'lle Augusta—NERCY CHICKWEED.

WEDNESDAY—BABES IN THE WOOD—Dance, M'lle Augusta—SEEING WARREN.

THURSDAY—BABES IN THE WOOD—Dance, M'lle Augusta—NERCY CHICKWEED.

☞ Wanted, 20 young ladies to assist in a Grand Spectacle about to be produced. Apply to Mr. Myers at the back door of the Theatre between 10 and 12.

VARIETY THEATRE,

115 and 117 Dearborn street.

T. M. CHADWICK & CO., Proprietors and Managers.

T. L. FITCH, Acting and Stage Manager.

Engagement of

MR. TOM VANCE.

The great Comic Vocalist and Pantomimist.

Engagement of

MR. LEW SIMMONS,

The celebrated Banjoist and Ethiopian Comedian.

MISS ANNIE AND WARREN BORDWELL,
MISS EMMA AND EDITH WHITING,
MISS HATTIE BINGLEY,
MR. PETE LEE.

Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8¼. SCALE OF PRICES—Parquette, 25 cts; Dress Circle, 25 cts; Private Boxes, $3.00. Single seats in Boxes, 50 cents.

Excursions.

EXCURSION TO GREEN BAY.

Cars leave Depot of Chicago and Northwestern Railway, corner of West Water and Kinzie streets,

Wednesday, July 27th,

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

Tickets good for two weeks, allowing passengers to stop over at any of the intermediate towns.

Tickets for sale at the Railway Office, 56 South Clark street; also, at Methodist Book Room, 66 Washington street, and Goss & Hoge's, 32 North Clark street.

☞ Persons desiring to leave the city on a pleasure trip, or for health, will find this one of the most satisfactory of the season. jy24-l592-2t 41&p

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSION TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

The splendid side-wheel steamer

"MICHIGAN,"

CAPT. GEO. DAVIS.

Will leave Howe's Dock, below Rush street Bridge, on TUESDAY, July 26th, at 7 o'clock P. M., for a Grand Pleasure Excursion to Lake Superior, calling at Mackinac, Sault St. Marie, Marquette, Portage Lake, Eagle Harbor, Ontonagon and Superior City, returning by the North Shore, calling at Fort William and Isle Royal. This trip is unequalled by any other for variety of scenery and other attractions. No efforts will be spared by the officers of the boat to make the trip pleasant for pleasure parties.

A good Band of Music will accompany the boat. For particulars apply on board or to

F. A. HOWE, Jr., Agent, First Dock east of Rush st. Bridge.

1864. GRAND 1864.

PLEASURE EXCURSIONS TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

The Splendid Side Wheel Steamers

PLANET and MICHIGAN

Will make regular and reliable trips during the season, leaving Howe's Dock, first east of Rush street Bridge, as follows, at 7 P. M.

PLANET, CAPT. BEN. WILKINS.		MICHIGAN, CAPT. GEORGE DAVIS.	
Tuesday	July 5	Friday	July 1
Monday	July 18	Friday	July 15
Friday	July 29	Monday	July 25
Wednesday	Aug. 10	Thursday	Aug. 4
Monday	Aug. 22	Monday	Aug. 15
Tuesday	Sept. 6	Thursday	Aug. 25
Saturday	Sept. 17	Wednesday	Sept. 14
Friday	Sept. 30	Tuesday	Sept. 27
Wednesday	Oct. 12	Friday	Oct. 7
Monday	Oct. 24	Friday	Oct. 21
Thursday	Nov. 3		

To those seeking health and pleasure the trip to Lake Superior exceeds that of all others, comprising a distance of some 2,600 miles, in which distance the boats make landings at thirty four different points of interest. A good Band of Music will accompany the boat. For further information apply to

F. A. HOWE, Jr., Agent, Chicago.
H. S. DAVIS, Milwaukee.

Auction Sales.

STAPLE DRY GOODS, PRINTS, DeLaines, Cloths, Cassimeres, Fancy Goods, &c., AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, July 26th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms in Portland Block, 105, 103 and 107 Dearborn street.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

UNCLAIMED FREIGHT OF the Michigan Central Railroad Company AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 27th, at 9½ O'CLOCK, at the Freight Depot M. C. R. R. Co.

For particulars see posters.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

UNCLAIMED FREIGHT OF the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, July 29th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, 105, 105 and 107 Dearborn street.

For particulars see posters.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

Auctioneers, 46, 48 and 48 Dearborn st.

SUPERIOR NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, FINE SILVER PLATED GOODS, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS, PICTURES, STEWART'S COOKING AND PARLOR STOVE AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, July 26, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, a general assortment of Household Furniture, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Parlor and Chamber Sets, French and Cottage Parlor Suits, Marble Top Tables, Sideboard with Marble Top, Hat Trees, Dining and Chamber Chairs, Easy and Rocking Chairs, Whatnots, Paintings, Silver Plated Castors, Spoons, Knives, Forks and Spoons, Goblets, Mugs, &c.

Also Stewart's Cook and Parlor Stove, being in use but six months, together with a general assortment of household goods. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers

Boarding.

BOARDING—Desirable furnished rooms with board, can be had at 364 South Clark street, within ten minutes walk of the Court House. A few day boarders can also be accommodated.

BOARDING.—A few day boarders can be accommodated at 180 State street. Also, two rooms to rent with board.

BOARDING.—A pleasant unfurnished front room with board in a private family, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, on Monroe street, near Halsted. References exchanged. Address "Room," Tribune office.

BOARDING.—Two pleasant gently furnished front rooms and one back room with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen rooming two together, can be furnished in a private family at 96 Adams street, within one block of the Post Office.

BOARDING.—Pleasant front rooms, with board, for gentlemen and their wives, can be obtained at 225 South Clark street. Day boarders can also be accommodated.

BOARDING.—One large room suitable for a gentleman and wife or four gentlemen, and a few day boarders can be accommodated at 140 Wabash avenue, between Madison and Monroe sts.

BOARDING.—A couple of gentlemen wishing a large pleasant front room with board can be accommodated immediately at 174 East Madison street. References required.

BOARDING—Two very pleasant large rooms, suitable for two gentlemen and their wives or two gentlemen, can be obtained if applied for soon, at 124 Monroe street, directly opposite the Post Office. References required and given.

BOARDING—Two large rooms and one small room (furnished) with board, can be had at 274 South Clark street.

Lost.

LOST—On Friday evening, at McVicker's Theatre, or on State street, between Madison and Van Buren, a small Pearl Opera Glass. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at 82 South Water street. W. L. [illegible]

LOST—$5.00 Reward. Dog lost. A light-colored Italian Greyhound, answering to the name of "Fan." Has a scar on one of his legs. Above reward will be paid for his return to 183 Michigan avenue.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Very cheap, a good Fruit and Candy Store, as good a location as any in the city. Apply on the premises, 134 State st.

FOR SALE—Saddles, cheap. Three Sun Side, one Second Military and two Gentlemen's Saddles, all new and of the best manufacture. Apply to E. G. GOODWILLIE, 150 West Jackson street.

FOR SALE—A Bakery, doing a good business, with one horse and wagon. For sale cheap. Address B. M. 30 NOBERS, Post Office.

FOR SALE—300 to 400 second-hand wooden hooped Lard Barrels and Tierces, all re-coopered and in good order, by E. W. BLATCHFORD, Chicago Lead and Oil Works, corner Clinton and Fulton sts.

FOR SALE—Linseed Oil and Castor Oil. 10 bbls Linseed and 10 of Castor, just received and for sale to the trade. E. W. BLATCHFORD, Chicago Lead and Oil Works, corner Clinton and Fulton sts.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, the stock, fixtures and lease of a retail grocery, situated on the principal business street in Burlington, Iowa, and doing a flourishing trade. Address Post Office Box 142, Burlington, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Half interest in a Book Store at Bloomington, Illinois, doing a first rate cash business. Cash capital required $2,000. Address Post Office Drawer 215, Bloomington, Illinois.

FOR SALE—A splendid 7 octave Rosewood Piano, made by one of the best New York makers and fully warranted. Cost one year ago $600. It will be sold for $325. It can be seen on Cottage Grove avenue, first house north of [illegible].

FOR SALE—Cheap, one second hand Phaeton, nearly new, or will exchange for a light open buggy. Inquire at the Carriage Factory of JOHN N. KLINE, 53 North Jefferson street.

FOR SALE—A choice lot of Horses. Some very fine stock is offered on reasonable terms, at Stables on Halsted street, between Madison and Washington, comprising some very excellent matched pairs for family use. Also single horses, for barouche, buggy or team wagon. Also, a very fast trotter.

FOR SALE—Two double-flue Boilers, twenty-eight feet long, fire front, grates, smokestack and breeching, all in first-rate order. Price, $1,200. Apply to W. J. SHEPPARD, Port Byron, or SAM'L GREENHALL, Boiler Maker, Rock Island.

FOR SALE—A Dental Office, instruments and practice, or office, good will and practice alone, where there is no opposition, at Peru, Ill. The city contains over 4,000 inhabitants, with a wealthy farming community surrounding it. Reason for selling, poor health and want of more exercise. For particulars call on or address A. D. BULL, Peru, Lasalle county, Ill.

FOR SALE—Steam Engines. One portable, 12-horse power, one stationary, 30 horse power—in first class running order. J. C. RICHARDS, 23 Washington street.

FOR SALE—A new Yacht, 30 feet keel, 9 feet beam, 3 feet hold. A fine sailing model, schooner rigged. The hull, without rigging, can be seen north of the foot of Twelfth street, between the railroad and outer breakwater. Apply at 483 South Clinton street, or address P. O. Box 1801.

FOR SALE—Notice to Lumbermen. A rare chance is offered to any parties desirous of going into the lumber trade.

The undersigned will sell his mill property, pine lands located on Muskegon Lake and River, and vessel property, as follows, to-wit:

A NEW Steam Saw Mill, in perfect running order, capable of cutting easily from ten (10) to fifteen (15) millions feet per season, with "gang" saws, circular and upright saws, lath and picket mills, with ample docks and a boom holding three (3) millions of feet of logs, a large boarding house, barn, shops and tenement houses, and upwards of 200 acres of land adjoining, beautifully located on the west end of Lake Muskegon, in the State of Michigan. Also the Schooner Emma, one half of the Schooner Oden. Also, if desired, eleven to twelve thousand acres of choice Pine lands, located with great care on the Muskegon River, averaging less than one and a half miles from the river. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms to a purchaser. And deferred payments may run on long time at seven (7) per cent interest, or the subscriber will sell a partnership interest to a practical lumberman of means and good business reputation. Address care of Post Office Drawer 6780, Chicago, or the property may be seen at any time by a 24 hours ride on the Propellers G. J. Truesdell or Ottawa, which make semi-weekly trips to Muskegon from Chicago during the season of navigation.

S. N. WILCOX.

FOR SALE—A Newspaper Office doing a good business in a flourishing city in Northern Illinois. Reason for selling—Proprietor in the army. Politics—Republican. For further particulars address C. H. SCRIVER, 63 Dearborn street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Near Calumet, Ind., one Steam Sawmill, all in good running order, with two boilers 30 inch by 18 feet long; engine 12 inch bore by 20 inch stroke, with one upright, lath mill and shingle saw, all in good running order. Will also sell 140 acres of Timbered land at the same place. For further particulars address H. C. RICHMAN, Calumet, Ind., or J. RICHMAN, Mich. Mills, State street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A new frame house with store 20x60, with four years lease of ground, No. 169 West Lake street, between Union and Desplaines streets, can be bought cheap. For further particulars inquire at the place.

FOR SALE—The lease and furniture of a first-class boarding house, doing a good business, with from forty to fifty boarders in a central location. A four-story brick house with thirty-five rooms. Rent $1,600 per year—situated 265 South Clark street. Reasons for selling sickness of the proprietor. Address Post Office Box 2779.

FOR SALE—At a great bargain, one half of the best built water mill in Indiana, three miles from Lafayette, on a never failing stream. Five run best French burr stone—cost $12,000; 23 acres of land, 80 acres under cultivation, balance in good timber. Land worth the price asked for the whole. Price $6,000. Terms easy. Inquire of F. THOMAS, Bloomington, Illinois.

FOR SALE—Ship Elevator Machinery, taking out of Walker, Bronson & Co's Elevator. Three pairs of Elevators, 16 inch belts, and 14 inch cups, with shafting, pulleys and scales, &c. &c., all in good order. JOHN T. NOYES, 22 Furnishing House, 28 Market street.

FOR SALE—Cheap, two second hand boilers, in good repair, 24 feet long, 40 in diameter, two 16 inch flues in each one front and grates complete. Price $350 each. Apply to HORACE REED, 97 North Canal street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A span of genteel family Horses, perfectly broke and gentle in harness and saddle, six and seven years old, and very well matched. Must be sold within ten days, as the owner is obliged to go East. Inquire at 28 West Lake street.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE.—Lot on southeast corner Clark and Springer or 16th streets, 110 ft. front by 210 feet deep, will be sold for $11,000, one fourth cash, balance in one, two and three years, with 6 per cent interest. It is a desired bargain.

Also lot on South Branch, near Crane & Co's packing house, 80 by 240 feet (docked). SAMUEL H. KERFOOT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Three first class brick dwellings, one with marble, one with mastic and one with pressed brick front, besides several others of less value in very desirable localities in the North Division. One first class dwelling with forty feet front of ground, on Michigan avenue, north of Van Buren street. One marble front dwelling on Michigan avenue, north of Eighteenth street. One brick house and lot on Indiana avenue, on Wabash avenue, north of Twelfth street. One splendid residence with fine view of the Lake, on Prairie avenue. Several other houses and lots in the South Division. Also several houses and lots in the West Division. Several five or ten acre lots suitable for subdivision in various parts of the city. A splendid residence overlooking the Lake, and several fine residence lots in Lake View, two brick stores on Kinzie street. Two stores on East Lake street. Two stores on Dearborn street. Two brick stores on Canal st. Also, several fine Farms in different parts of the State. Inquire for sale for cash by REES & KERFOOT, NO. 235 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—Business Property. Three Stores on South Water street, now paying ten per cent. on the price asked. Also, desirable Stores on South Clark street, paying a good income.

A. J. AVERILL, Real Estate Office No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—700 feet front on Michigan avenue, near Twelfth street, in lots of 25 feet each; one fourth cash, balance in one, two and three years—interest, six per cent. Also, 144 feet on State street, same terms. Apply to THOS. FREEMAN, 124 Randolph street, No. 6.

FOR SALE—First class residences. On Wabash avenue, near Hubbard Court, brick house, lot 48x177ft. $21,000; on Wabash avenue, near Peck Court, frame house, lot 48x178, $13,000; on Huron street, North Division, near Cass street, brick house, lot 25x100 $14,100; on Wabash avenue, lot 49x18; first class marble front house, $28,000; on Michigan avenue, lot 40x170, first-class brick house, $25,000; on Indiana avenue, near Buena Vista, frame house, 80x168 ft. $5,500. A. J. AVERILL, Real Estate Office No. 7, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Choice Property. Two first-class Marble Front Stores on Lake st. Two first-class Dwellings on Wabash avenue.

A. J. AVERILL, Real Estate Office No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Or Rent, a neat Cottage on the North Side. Price $2,000. Rent $25 per month. Also, two-story cottage at Evanston, cheap. Loan Agency and Real Estate Office of BAIRD & BRADLEY, corner of Lake and Lasalle streets.

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents to sell Perine's new and beautiful Engraving, entitled Christ Blessing Little Children. Ladies, disabled soldiers, and others, out of employment will find this a beautiful and very profitable occupation. Sample copies sent free on receipt of $2.50, the retail price. For terms, &c., call on or address with stamp, O. F. GIBBS, 134 South Clark street, Post Office Box 3988, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Good Agents to sell my new engraving entitled "Home on a Furlough." Engraved by John Sartain, Phila. One of my old agents writes me; "I never have seen anything that began to sell like it." For particulars call at 16 Portland Block, P. O. Box 5328. Send stamp for terms, &c., to SAMUEL FIKE, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.—Agents wanted in every city and town to take charge of a light, pleasant, legitimate business, from which any man of ordinary energy can easily realize $150 a month. A specimen "article" will be worth $2.00 with circulars and terms to agents, will be promptly sent to any address on receipt of $1, and the right of territory accorded promptly. Address PYNE & CO., 25 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Employment. $75 a month. Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. Address D. B. HERINTON & CO., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED.—Agents wanted to sell the most "Wonderful Invention of the Age." An Instrument and full instructions by which any lady or gentleman can take a perfect likeness. Sent free on receipt of 25 cents. Agents make $10 a day. Every family should have one. Send for circular. Business, Town and county rights for sale. Address M. DE GRAND, 222 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Agents in every county in the Northwest to sell C. B. Richardson's splendid Steel Military Portrait of LIEUT. GEN. U. S. GRANT—size 19x24. Mrs. U. S. Grant says it is the only picture of him that is correct she has ever seen published. Sent by mail on receipt of $1.00 to any part of the country. Agents supplied by R. R. LANDON, General Agent for the Northwest, 25 Lake street, Post Office Box 4482.

WANTED—Agents for Schmucker's History of the Rebellion—(English and German.) Two volumes now ready, completing the history to the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson. The terms are liberal, and the work is now too well and favorably known to need commendation. Also, agents for the popular agency book, Chronicles of the Rebellion, by Dr. Scott, of Memphis. A humorous and highly interesting work, on which our agents are making large profits. Please send for circulars and full particulars to C. F. VENT & CO., Publishers, 124 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents. Young ladies can sell hundreds of Briggs' Glass Marking Pens, for marking all fabrics, without a preparation, with ease and rapidity. Sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents. Agents supplied at low rates. R. R. LANDON, Agent, 25 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents. Exclusive territory given to sell Life, Speeches and Administration of President Lincoln, by Joseph H. Barrett. This book only sold by Agents canvassing the towns, cities and country. Single copies sent on receipt of retail price, $1.50. Circulars and terms sent by R. R. LANDON, General Agent, at Chicago, Ill., for the Northwest.

WANTED—500 Agents to sell the New Book, THE TANNER BOY; or, Life of Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT. Published and wanted in every family. Agents sell hundreds of them. Sample copies sent free on receipt of $1.25, the retail price. R. R. LANDON, wholesale agent, 25 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.

Wanted.

WANTED—THE AMERICAN CONFLICT. GEO. & C. W. SHERWOOD, Western Publishers of Horace Greeley's Great Work, "The American Conflict," a History of the Great Rebellion, announce to the public that the book is now ready for delivery. They have already subscribers for 15,000 copies in the Northwest, and the list is increasing at the rate of 1,000 per week. The work in its scope, general plan and accuracy of detail, is by far the most valuable and popular History of the Rebellion, and will take the first rank as a standard historical work of the American Conflict. It will have a permanent value when other and more superficial histories are laid aside and forgotten. The sale of the Conflict is made only by subscription. Subscription books are open for the City of Chicago at the store of the publishers, 119 Lake street, where the work may be obtained. J. GOSS, Room 1, is also their Agent for Chicago, and is now canvassing the city.

We are GEO. & C. W. SHERWOOD are also publishers of Engravings of

Lieut-Gen. U. S. GRANT,

Maj-Gen. W. S. HANCOCK, and

President A. LINCOLN.

Photographed by Brady and Engraved by A. H. Ritchie. These engravings have received the special commendation of the subjects for their accuracy and truthfulness. They are executed in the highest style of the art. The size for framing is 18x19 inches. The price of each is $1. Copies sent by mail on receipt of price. Agents wanted for every town, city and county in the Northwest, to whom liberal commissions will be paid.

They also furnish to agents at the lowest rates:

The Ferry Boy or the Life of S. P. Chase.

The Pioneer Boy, or the Life of President Lincoln.

Frank Moore's History of the Rebellion.

Pres. Lincoln's Administration, by H. J. Raymond.

Gen. Grant and his Campaigns.

WANTED—Detectives. Applications in writing will be received from persons desirous of engaging on the Detective Force of ALLAN PINKERTON'S NATIONAL POLICE AGENCY.

No one need apply, excepting such as are of sober habits, of unquestionable integrity and capable of furnishing references as to character.

In the detective business education is less required than the ability to discover human nature, which qualification is more natural than acquired.

The salaries allowed by Mr. Pinkerton to persons commencing in his Detective Force are at first small. They are paid weekly, and when the detectives are absent from Chicago, on business of the agency, (which is most of their time,) their expenses are also paid.

All applications must be made in the handwriting of the applicant, stating nationality, residence, height, personal appearance, trade, present and past occupation, means by which present support is obtained, number of any secret organization or society, and whether married or single. Address ALLAN PINKERTON, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A small Cottage containing four or five rooms, located in a respectable neighborhood and convenient to the street cars. Rent paid in advance if required. Address "A B C," Tribune office.

WANTED—By a small family a first-class cook, washer and ironer. None without good city references need apply. Apply at 580 Wabash avenue.

WANTED—In a private family, and pleasant location, from Sept. 1st, board for a gentleman and his two daughters, (one a young lady,) with furnished or unfurnished rooms, not over a liberal price will be paid. South side preferred. Address "WANTS," P. O. Box 4709.

WANTED—A situation by a young girl to do chamber work or sewing preferred. Apply at No. 177, corner of [illegible] and [illegible] streets.

WANTED—A good Tinner, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given. None but good Union men need apply. Missouri, Ill. E. D. DAVISON & CO.

WANTED—All to know, that by advertising the color of their hair and eyes can have their fortunes carefully written out and sent to their address by enclosing fifty cents and stamp to Madame Anna Armand, Chicago Post Office Box 2361.

WANTED—To borrow $500, for which security on an improved farm in this State, worth $2,000, will be given. Address P. O. Box 1893.

WANTED—Apartments. Very small cottage, or small apartments. Rent moderate. Address W. P. PALMER, Box 4193, P. O.

WANTED—To Rent, by a gentleman and wife, two or three rooms furnished or unfurnished, suitable to keep house; or would take a small house. Rent will be paid promptly in advance. Address, with terms and location, "O," Tribune office.

WANTED—Board in a private family for self, wife and child nearly two years old. A pleasant unfurnished front room is desired. West Side preferred. Address "A B C," Box 1621, giving locality and terms. References exchanged if desired. Terms must be moderate.

WANTED—Board, by a gentleman and his wife, in a private family where there are no other boarders. Location, east of State and north of Harrison. Address P. O. Box 1791.

WANTED—Board for a gentleman and wife, in private family. Address P. O. Box 2739, stating terms and locality.

WANTED—A Substitute, to whom a liberal bounty will be paid. Address Post Office Drawer 6234.

WANTED—A situation as a Book-Keeper by a young man of practical experience. Best of references. Address "SPENCER," Box 41, P. O.

WANTED—A Foreman in our Lumber Yard. One that understands handling lumber and not afraid to work. ELKINS & MERRILL, 18 Pomeroy Building.

WANTED—Board in a first rate private family in a first-rate location (convenient and near the Post Office) by a young man who is willing to pay a first rate price for the same. Address "L.," Box 195, Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—To purchase eight second-hand iron columns, nine and a half and ten feet long. Address A. W. DeLONG or call at No. 8 Tremont Block, Dearborn street.

WANTED—By a gentleman and wife, board in a private family where there are few or no other boarders. Terms must be moderate. Address for one week, stating terms and accommodation, "J R," Box 279.

WANTED—A soliciting traveling agent for a commission house. One who has an extensive acquaintance in the country in the grain business preferred. Address P. O. Drawer 6168, with reference.

WANTED—Parties having from Four to Five Hundred Dollars can now purchase an interest in a good business paying 100 per cent of investment. Men of good business habits may find an excellent situation. A good chance for an active man. Inquire from 9 to 12, at 155 Clark street, Room No. 3. P. O. Box 6030.

WANTED—A Drug Clerk. A Prescription Clerk wanted immediately at 124 Dearborn street. E. W. PORTER.

WANTED—A Photographic Artist. A first-class negative operator can have a permanent situation and good salary. None but first-class operators need apply. Address E. N. RAWSON, Peru, Illinois.

WANTED—To rent a small house on the North Side, east of Clark street. Address, giving location, WHEELER, Box 818.

WANTED—No humbug but the religious truth. I will inform any lady or gentleman how I made $5,000 in two years time, and how they can make the same. All letters promptly answered. Send 25 cents for circulars and information to C. W. WHITE, P. O. Box 401, Terre Haute, Vigo County, Indiana.

WANTED—A thorough bookkeeper and accountant desires a situation. Refers to present employers. Address "A B," Post Office Box 3923.

WANTED—To Rent. A medium sized, well furnished house, with all the modern improvements, or would purchase the furniture of a good character. Location must be south of Madison. Address P. O. Box 3,841, stating exact location.

WANTED—To Rent on August 15th, 1864, a Cottage of five or six rooms in a respectable locality on the North or West Side, within twenty minutes walk from Clark street bridge, or convenient to street cars. Address "X. Y. Z." Tribune office.

WANTED—A situation as Clerk or Book-keeper—no city preferred. Can speak German; had had several years experience; is willing to make himself useful; or employment in some mercantile business where an advance will be apt to succeed. Address J. AUSTIN, Box 231, Chicago P. O.

WANTED—For the Government, in the Quartermaster's Department, at St. Louis, 2,000 Laborers. Wages $30 per month and rations. Also, 1,000 Teamsters, Wages $35 per month and rations. Free transportation furnished to place of destination and returned to St. Louis. For further information inquire at the Government Office, 133 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. O. W. BABCOCK, Government Agent.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Illinois Farms. Gold is considered King, and the ruling medium of the world. We beg leave to differ from the opinion of the world. It is not King, but real estate, landed property is. Illinois farms can be bought to-day at less value for GREENBACKS than they could three years ago for GOLD. A word to the wise is sufficient. E. H. CUMMINGS, at 132 South Clark street, Chicago, has some fifteen or twenty choice Illinois farms for sale.

FOR SALE—Farms and Suburban Homes for sale in Thos. B. Bryan's Real Estate Office, Bryan Hall. A valuable Farm, near Marengo, McHenry county, consisting of 75 acres, 65 in cultivation and 15 in timber, with good buildings, will be sold low for cash. Other desirable farms and suburban homes, cheap and on credit.

FOR SALE—Farms and Suburban Homes for sale in Thos. B. Bryan's Real Estate Office, Bryan Hall. A large Farm, midway between Galesburg and Knoxville, Knox county, Ill., containing 670 acres of highly cultivated, every rolling land; large dwelling house, barns, sheds, granaries, &c. Other farms and suburban homes cheap and on credit.

FOR SALE—Evanston Fruit and Dairy Farm for sale in T. B. Bryan's Real Estate Office. This no el farm—the fruit upon which can there is specially remunerative as well as attractive—is now offered for sale on reasonable terms, and will be sold in parcels if desired. The tract will be sold in parcels if desired. Apply to THOS. B. BRYAN, Bryan Hall, or to THOS. WHITMAN, 4 Randolph street.

To Rent.

TO RENT—Chambers in Cobb's New Block, corner of Lake street and Michigan avenue. Will be ready for occupancy about August 15th. Apply to H. & H. B. WHITTEMORE & CO., 28 Lake street.

TO RENT—A furnished house within two blocks of the Post Office (for the summer) to a man and wife, or small family. Apply at 186 Lake street.

TO RENT—Office. A first-class office, two rooms, 80 Washington street. Apply to GOOKINS, THOMAS & ROBERTS.

TO RENT—Chambers in Cobb's New Block, corner of Lake street and Michigan avenue. Will be ready for occupancy about August 15th. Apply to H. & H. B. WHITTEMORE & CO., 28 Lake street.

Estrayed.

STRAYED—Or Stolen. From the New England Mills, on the night of the 20th inst., a Sorrel Mare, white face, one white hind foot, small bunch on the right side, near flank. A liberal reward will be paid to any one returning her to A. J. WATSON, 147 West Lake street.

STRAYED—Or stolen, one large Dark Brindle Cow, about eight years old, short horns, from [illegible]. A suitable reward will be paid for her return, [illegible] WRIGHT, Post Office Box 2623.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—From the Farm of John Thatcher, in Sutton, Will Co., Ill., on last Monday, a Bay Horse, four years old, star on forehead, [illegible]

STRAYED—July 16th, from the C. B. & Q. R. R. yards, corner of [illegible] streets, one dark brown Horse, [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

Daily, delivered in city (per week) [illegible]
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year [illegible]
Tri-Weekly, per year [illegible]
Weekly, single subscribers (6 mo's $1.00) [illegible]
4 copies [illegible]
10 copies [illegible]
20 copies, and 1 to getter-up of club [illegible]

☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

☞ The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, JULY 25, 1864.

THE NEWS.

The blow to the rebel cause in Georgia and throughout the South is a most disastrous one. The stronghold of Atlanta is in our possession after a most brilliant series of strategic moves and victories. The struggle of Wednesday was a desperate one, but resulted most signally [illegible] The details are meagre [illegible] under the ne[illegible] action were cl[illegible] attacks, instea[illegible] were the ord[illegible] ion was emi[illegible] the great Ret[illegible] his line, tak[illegible] bids good-bye [illegible] into his place, [illegible] to fight a battl[illegible] the invaders," [illegible] hurled back, b[illegible] safe to assert [illegible] career is ended [illegible] other rebel L[illegible] the rebel army [illegible] communication [illegible] with his caval[illegible] ville and Ashv[illegible] lega, and still [illegible] road from M[illegible] vious army clo[illegible] its eastern and [illegible] prospect ahea[illegible] Georgia proble[illegible]

The glorious [illegible] must arouse [illegible] North, will b[illegible] the death of [illegible] who was kille[illegible] that city. A[illegible] brilliant exe[illegible] ent military [illegible] heart in the [illegible] ill. We ha[illegible] earful price [illegible] ended notic[illegible] a more fi[illegible] Our dispa[illegible] J. Smith's [illegible] Forest's cut [illegible] the Tallahat[illegible] of 4,000 up[illegible] serious dang[illegible] and it is not [illegible] news that o[illegible] cesses with [illegible]

Another F[illegible] dispatches fr[illegible] expedition h[illegible] ing met and [illegible] Adams, on S[illegible] and severe fi[illegible] The rebels [illegible] confusion, le[illegible] in our hands, [illegible] success is a [illegible] of a rebel fo[illegible] conjunction [illegible] communicat[illegible] Gen. Wash[illegible] ious class [illegible] These are [illegible] foreign prot[illegible] making to [illegible] Pursuant t[illegible] partment a[illegible] State, Gen. [illegible] taking else[illegible] persons resi[illegible] trict of M[illegible] from servic[illegible] ground of [illegible] leave within [illegible] fication of [illegible] the order [illegible] arrest and [illegible] ported.

Maryland [illegible] another rai[illegible] way from [illegible] large will [illegible] tively lea[illegible] One of th[illegible] the orde[illegible] to the Surr[illegible] pressing tr[illegible] their necks [illegible] be adlong [illegible] Treasury [illegible] hard. Nob[illegible]

The Yed[illegible] been fitted [illegible] been sold t[illegible] Denmark [illegible] doubtedly [illegible]

There is [illegible] Henderson [illegible] Indians [illegible] the place, [illegible] Gunboats [illegible]

Our Wa[illegible] news from [illegible] doleful ch[illegible] is evidenti[illegible] Sanders, C[illegible] them in th[illegible] peace, and [illegible] Johnston's [illegible] in an un[illegible] Hooker, [illegible] for rebels [illegible] we give [illegible] brave fell[illegible]

The pr[illegible] one. O[illegible] disastrou[illegible] ington [illegible] dollars w[illegible]

[illegible]

NEW YORK, July 23.—Gov. Seymour countermanded all orders for musters and departure of the militia regiments for the 100 days' call, owing to a misapprehension as to their being liable to draft in absence. He has directed Major Gen. Sandford to proceed to Washington and consult the authorities in the matter.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Gold is weak. The reports of the occupation of Atlanta. The fluctuations of the morning were 2.55 to 2.58¾, and the latest quotation 2.55¾.

NEW YORK, July 23.—A letter from Seymour gives, as the ruling of the War Department, that the 100 days' men are not liable to the draft, but their services will be credited to them.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The steamer Lary, from New Orleans via Fortress Monroe, arrived to-day. She landed at the latter place the 19th, 163d and a detachment of the 160th New York regiments.